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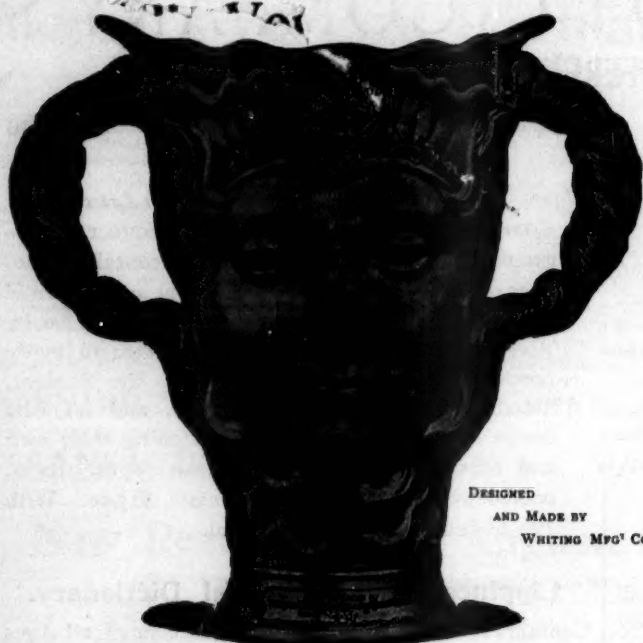
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The Dignity of the Teacher

PHILLIPS BROOKS, speaking of the Life of Dr. Thomas Arnold, written by Arnold's pupil Arthur Stanley, said significantly:—"School-teaching owes no little of its new dignity and attractiveness to that delightful book."

That an occupation which has not yet attained to the distinction of a profession, or, in the majority of cases, of a life-work, should to-day owe its *modicum* of dignity and attractiveness largely to this or any book, when all recognize its importance and accept as a truism that "the future of the State depends on a proper education of the children," this is something of a paradox—an anomaly which members of other professions do not easily comprehend. The briefless lawyer does not usually appeal to the noble army of martyrs who have gone before, to maintain his self-respect; the theological student is, and will always be, through the nameless years of waiting for an ampler charge, "divinely called" to the ministry; the young doctor will be brought to the French extremity of hiring some one to sit about in the capacity of "cured patient," ere he will show the white feather or in any way imply that medicine is not the grandest profession in the world: the prosperous teacher alone has to whistle to keep up his courage. To him alone is flung the solace that giants of erudition and apostles of sweetness and light have preceded him.

One patient inquirer grapples with the puzzle of the social position of teachers, and can't quite see why, if knowledge is power, they do not wield a stronger influence in society. Even the children look up to their teacher only while they are under his instruction: when school days are past, "they begin to feel superior to the person who is paid to evoke their latent powers or to create aspirations in them." Another writer, Max O'Rell, who himself was once a teacher, does not like to be reminded by the London papers of the pedagogic tone of his international disquisitions. Note the injured innocence of his avowal:—"Some years ago I was one of the masters of St. Paul's School. I resigned that position in 1884. Ever since then, whenever an Englishman has wished, through the press or otherwise, to make himself particularly disagreeable, he has hurled at me the epithet of 'schoolmaster.'" The sensitiveness to an unimplied contempt, the apogetic trend of it all, suggests grave queries. Cannot the calling be taken seriously? Cannot the profession of teaching, as well as any other, stand on its own feet? Must those who have elected it be always appealing to the roll of honorable mention? Was it incumbent on Max O'Rell to state that M. Alphonse Daudet and M. Francisque Sarcey, too, are ex-schoolmasters? Must public-school teachers be ever bowing and scraping and apologizing, and be socially no higher than (as Mr. Warner points out) the firemen, hewers of wood and drawers of water?

I hasten to interpolate the remark that, however cringing or servile the teacher's attitude toward his own work, and whatever the measure of social recognition he enjoy in comparison with the other professions, that work, from the nature of the case, must forever remain intact morally. It is *per se* a grand work, a necessary work. No one in the world has a better opportunity to exert a healthful and abiding influence. He impresses truth on human minds, and these are tablets which shall brighten to all eternity. That the minds in tutelage are "inferior" to his own he will strenuously refuse to believe. They are immature. Nor is that all. Their immaturity involves a thousand refreshing qualities and traits, on each of which he comes with the pleasure of a discovery. Instead of being "bored" or "narrowed" by "dealing continually with inferior minds," he is refreshed. Let me quote

the calm, incisive words of George Howland, who was himself a growing man, a hopeful man.

"Be it," he said, "that we have to do with children and youth, with those whose hungry hearts are not yet sated, nor their restless feet grown weary; whose lisping lips and tripping tongues have not become shaped to the hard phrase of an all-grasping greed, or familiar with the bewildering jargon of boards of trade; on whose sweet senses pleasures have not palled, nor the fair fruits of folly yielded their full bitterness; and to whom dull drudgery has not come in the attractive guise of that divinity of labor through whom we can conquer all things; that their sacred instincts have not been so insulted and trampled upon by stupidity and prejudice as to refuse longer to act as guides to what their nature craves for its sustenance and development; that the spirit has not so lost its magnetic sensitiveness by long contact with dull or dead natures as not to be attracted by kindness, trust and confidence, and repelled by harshness, sneers and ridicule; that, in short, the child is fresh, active, ardent, restless and impulsive, in the midst of a world, to him as new, as curious, as attractive, as it is unknown, where he must conquer or fail for himself."

All this, as is implied in the gentle sarcasm of the writer, graces and enhances the work of the teacher, and distinguishes it in some sort as a refuge, no less than a divine vocation, for those sensitive or exuberant souls who, themselves children of a larger growth, are consciously in sympathy with youth.

The fact remains, however, that most teachers are not taken much more seriously than is Dr. Syntax of Minerva Academy. He, indeed (as given by Mr. DeWolf Hopper), is a pleasing type of the happy-go-lucky, big-hearted, obtrusively genial, credulous, workable, ignorant schoolmaster of the present time. Everybody likes him, from Sally Dimple to Pansy Pickle and Psyche Persimmons, because he esteems it his sacred duty to make everybody happy, if not intelligent. There are, however, other types, such as those encountered by the unfortunate boy, Dodd, in his wanderings—Mr. Sliman, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Looseley, Mr. Striker, Mr. Bluffer, not to mention the Misses Slack and Trotter.

The humor of the pedagogical situation, like all humor, has its basis in certain startling contrasts and violent contradictions. These, appearing to concern the teacher personally rather than the whole traditional fabric of pedagogy, are a source of unfailing amusement to the public as well as to the irrepressible, keen-witted girls and boys. There is the contradiction between the authority he habitually assumes, and the authority which nowadays is actually vested in him. Perched on that lofty pedestal of solemn and false superiority, no one would suspect him of being human. The lines applied to the old-time dominie—

"In arguing too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquish'd he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around—
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

would have a more modern application (they are so real and full of meaning), were it not for their naiveté, the sincerity of their ring. In the solidarity and increasing average intelligence of society, omniscience and infallibility have ceased to obtain, except perhaps in the back districts; and the "parson" or schoolmaster who still poses for his exceeding wisdom is in a very vulnerable and ridiculous position. Thinking people see through his pretensions. They know that the empty barrels sound loudest. His pomposity and egotism lead them naturally to question the predominance of gray matter and the depth of convolutions in his brain. Partly to try his metal, and partly to complete the joke in their own minds, if he is a teacher, they dub him "Profes-

sor," thus relegating him to that rapidly extending mushroom-growth of titular dignitaries comprising "professors" of pugilism, of hypnotism, of dancing and fencing, of shorthand and penmanship. The pace is swift, the title flattering. Our high-browed teacher of the classics or of mathematics succumbs.

Thinking people are at first pained and then quietly amused to discover superficiality or ignorance in those who account themselves competent to teach their children. A mother who has always loved literature and from much accurate reading feels almost on speaking terms with her authors is really embarrassed to overhear at a ladies' luncheon the following dolly-dialogue, led by Willie's teacher of "reading":—

"Which do you like better, Marie Brickerstaff or George Sand?"

"I don't think I have read the first."

"No? But you have read George Sand. Speaking of George Sand, do you know, they say Howells models after him. I don't like Howells. I can't understand him. Who is your favorite poet?"

"It would be hard to say."

"Mine is Swineburne."

Call it vapid volubility, or impalpable superficiality, or by the worst name it deserves: it is an American vice. And sad it is that this vice should be sapping the dignity and efficiency of teachers, who thus are often made the laughing-stock and aversion of literary, enlightened people. We turn with relief to the true educators. "He serves his fellow-men best," says one, "who, by the depth and richness of his own life, permanently enlarges the lives of others; not he who, rushing to and fro, spends himself upon the issues of the moment and pours himself into a thousand channels which run shallow and soon dry up."

This diffusion and misspending of energy produces occasionally a very remarkable text-book. Nowhere is it more noticeable than in the field of the history and criticism of English literature. I recall one volume in particular which would serve, perhaps it would be extreme to say, as a specimen of the work that is commonly being done. It has a great variety of "diagrams" illustrating "ages," which are ingeniously expressed by circles, triangles, cubes and other geometrical figures. We live in the "sympathetic age." Poetry of "nature and the feelings" is thus laconically described: "nature and will, Byron; nature and soul, Shelley; nature and sense, Keats; nature, spirit and will, Noel; nature, will and soul, Browning; nature, soul and sense, Swinburne; nature, sense and spirit, Tennyson." There may be teachers who like this sort of thing. In which case we can only conclude in the blandly uncomplimentary words of Abraham Lincoln, "Why, that's the sort o' thing they like."

Circumstantial evidence is convincing, said Sherlock Holmes, as when you find a trout in the milk. No less convincing is the book in question. Its writer has spent his precious life making distinctions in name which do not exist in reality. Thanks to his vagaries and mathematical quips and cranks, this "manual," so far from stimulating an interest in literature, so far from inspiring a student to see for himself how the literary art developed to its present plenitude, tends to deaden all appreciation of books. I believe that the mechanical and pusillanimous and dishonest text-books written by the teachers of our land have done much to undermine their intellectual standing. Undoubtedly they are not wholly to blame for these meagre and puny results. There are dwarfing influences from without, incidental to the "system" of which they are a part—the tendency to routine and loss of interest and enthusiasm; the lack, in many cases, of a broad, intelligent, tolerant or sympathetic management; the absurd intrusion of "politics." Under such a regime "the individual withers": each teacher becomes finally a mere unit. No wonder that his personal aptitudes and his originality (such as he possesses) are stifled under the weight of required "uniformity," and that the *en bloc*

treatment of a class becomes not only practicable but desirable.

Fitness to teach is too commonly regarded as a mere matter of scholarship. Now the greatest teachers have not, in general, been men of the loftiest scholarship. Their scholarship has been sufficient for all ordinary demands; but their success has consisted in a certain indefinable quality, possessed by Dr. Arnold and Mark Hopkins and Prof. Tyler, which went on inspiringly from teacher to pupil. Life kindled life. It was not information, but a manly, patient, aspiring spirit, which was imparted. And this is begotten not by mere scholarship, but by character. The ability to persuade, which an English writer would have the first requisite in the schoolmaster, involves first of all a certain poise and stability of character. The teacher should not be a nonentity, or a jelly-fish. He must have backbone, and, like the "Portuguese man-o'-war," an electric, a magnetic touch. He must attract boys by the sheer force of his manliness. Says George Meredith's Weyburn:—"He must live with them, join with them in their games, accustom them to have their heads knocked with what he wants to get into them, leading them all the while, as the bigger school-fellow does, if he is a good fellow. He has to be careful not to smell of his office. Doing positive good is the business of his every day—on a small scale, but it's positive, if he likes the boys. Avaunt favoritism!—he must like all boys. I have a belief that I shall succeed, because I like boys, and they like me."

One of the things that contribute wonderfully to a healthy optimism and moral poise in the teacher is the consciousness of doing from time to time some creative or illuminative work, as well as the regular analysis or "gerund-grinding." Here, again, I can speak only of the teaching of literature, though I suspect the same vital need of self-expression exists in other departments of high-school and collegiate instruction. There is something about original composition, however insignificant or fragmentary its outcome, which acts as a tonic on the mind, and spurs it to do its cheerfullest best in other directions. Such absorbing effort, too, is the real test of one's love for literature. To be able to throw fresh light on any subject or embody his darling fancy in a miniature of art, beyond a doubt convinces the creator, or perpetrator if you please, that he is in true sympathy with the master creations it is his business to interpret. Henceforth he is in peculiar personal fellowship with the authors he loves, differing from them, he likes to think, not in kind, but in degree of attainment. In thus registering himself periodically, whether or not he will ever make any important contribution to his chosen specialty, he has occasion to note his own mental and spiritual growth, and his self-respect rises perceptibly. Not the least of the advantages accruing is that he has no fear of falling into ruts.

From another point of view, it were well for the country that makers of literature should be more frequently selected to teach that branch. Such an appointment is abundantly sanctioned by precedent. Matthew Arnold, Aytoun, Froude, Minto, Renan, Freytag, Masson and Dowden; Longfellow and Lowell and Holmes, Charles Eliot Norton and Fiske, George P. Fisher and Basil L. Gildersleeve, have honored alike the higher education and the pursuits of learning and literature. Others are following faithfully their illustrious example: many of the younger literary men of America and Great Britain are engaged in educational work. At Yale, Thomas R. Lounsbury and Henry A. Beers and W. H. Bishop, the novelist; at Amherst, Prof. J. F. Genuing; at Chicago, Richard G. Moulton and Robert W. Herrick; at Columbia, George E. Woodberry, Frank Dempster Sherman, Brander Matthews and H. H. Boyesen; at the University of Virginia, James A. Harrison; at Rugby, Norman Gale of "Bodley Head" fame, the Watteau of poetry. Whether these men and others similarly placed are the more truly wedded to literature or education—so long as there is no inkling

of a symptom of a desire for divorce from either in any individual case,—is of little importance. They are demonstrating, that they can serve two masters, albeit these masters are on terms of Siamese intimacy and interdependence. Certainly, their teaching cannot materially suffer if, in their own eyes, it is both to them and the students under their instruction a means to an end, the end of literature. Prof. Boyesen's point of view is to be noted in the following:—"I like the contact with young minds, and I enjoy opening up modern literature to them, for I believe it gives them a larger and nobler life. If I can be of service to literature by teaching as well as by writing, I am all the more glad." (This, and the mention of such names as the above, by the way, are sufficient answer to a recent inaccurate assertion by Mr. Hamlin Garland. He said:—"It can almost be stated as a rule without an exception that in our colleges there is no chair of English literature which is not dominated by conservative criticism, and where sneering allusion to modern writers is not daily made. The pupil is taught to worship the past, and is kept blind to the mighty literary movements of his own time. If he comes to understand Ibsen, Tolstøi, Björnson, Howells, Whitman, he must do it outside his instruction.")

That the writer who teaches may often thus best serve himself, as well as literature, is implied in one of Macaulay's letters to his father. "I do not dislike teaching," he wrote. "I find, what at first sight may appear paradoxical, that I read much more in consequence, and that the regularity of habits necessarily produced by a periodical employment which cannot be procrastinated fully compensates for the loss of the time which is consumed in tuition."

To enumerate the names of ex-schoolmasters would be consolatory and inspiring to those who are at present engaged in teaching, were they not *ex-schoolmasters*, which possibly brings home to some the remonstrance of Epictetus:—"Man, thou hast forgotten thine object; thy journey was not *to* this but *through* this." Be that as it may, names carry weight, though they are poor crutches to lean on.

In Continental countries, it would appear, the public service and the profession of literature are recruited as largely from the body of teachers as they are in this country from the rank and file of journalism. M. Dupuy, who presided over the French deputies at the time of the recent dynamite explosion, in early years was a teacher in one of the municipal schools of Bordeaux. In fact, it was claimed curiously that "the habit of dealing with boys in masses gave him that power of command and presence of mind which led him to request the deputies to keep their seats and continue the debate without allowing themselves to be disturbed by such a trifle as a dynamite bomb filled with hobnails exploding over their heads." Another successful ex-schoolmaster is M. Decrais, Ambassador to the Court of St. James. In Italy teaching is the profession of choice with the nobility. In Hungary Cardinal Vaczary owes his elevation to the Primacy to Count Szapary, who had been his dullest pupil. In Russia the Tsar raised to great distinction his old tutor, Pobiedonostzoff, whose name is also afloat on one of the iron-clads of the Black Sea. In Germany the young Emperor has honored one of his old instructors. In Servia Dr. Dokitch, who had tutored Queen Natalie's son, received a State funeral. That Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson and Thomas Carlyle, Bret Harte and Jerome K. Jerome, I. Zangwill and James Lane Allen, Garfield and Blaine, Mr. Bryce and Postmaster-General Wilson all taught at some period of their lives, is well known. In Norway, if we may judge from the imperious, pedantic behavior of that most powerful politician, M. Steen, and from certain of Ibsen's plays, the schoolmaster has not yet been dethroned from his ancient ascendancy. In "The Lady from the Sea" there is a flag-raising at Dr. Wangel's house on the occasion of Arnholm's return. In "Hedda Gabler," Jorgen Tesman and Lovborg carry a distinct air of importance. And in "Rosmersholm,"

Kroll is represented to be the mainstay of his political party.

George Meredith evinced a keen discernment of the difficulties attaching to the support of pedagogical dignity, when he wrote that Aminta on recovering her "Mattey," "after consenting to his career as a schoolmaster, and seeing nothing ludicrous in it, endowed him with the young school-hero's reputation." Mothers and sisters and lovers in America will do the same where a dear man is concerned, provided they see "nothing ludicrous" in following so undignified a "profession."

GEORGE MERRIAM HYDE.

Literature

"The Making of the Nation"

1783-1817. By Gen. Francis A. Walker. Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHATEVER MODERN ORATORS and classifiers of facts may assert, it is clear from the records of three centuries ago, that men in Europe did not foresee the greatness of this country. In the planning of the American History Series, the divisions of time were made in accordance with the actual facts of evolution. In the colonial era there was no such thing as a nation; in the era of the French and Revolutionary wars, it was pre-natal rather than actual; and the time of the Confederation was one of scarcely conscious infancy. But with a Constitution and a true Federal Government, the life of the nation began. Gen. Walker has clearly realized the problem set before him in writing this book, for which he was abundantly equipped. One does not look for genius in a textbook for schools and colleges, but teacher and student alike will appraise this work as a good tool. Unless we mistake, there will be both pleasure and satisfaction in the use of this manual. About one-fourth of the book is very properly devoted to the Confederation and the Constitution, its making, submission to the people, ratification and inauguration. Washington's mighty personality made the first eight years of our life as a nation more than an experiment. While he lived, the United States, as *e pluribus unum*, was an assured success. But when parties had been formed and the never-ending problems of centralization and state-rights came into full play, all Americans saw the grandeur of the experiment, but the tremendous risks and dangers as well.

While graphically presenting the dangers which our country ran from without because the quarrels of the Old World were transferred to American soil, the author does not fail to point out the tendencies which threatened to destroy from within the equilibrium of forces at home. Very properly a chapter is devoted to the controversy with England which led to the War of 1812, though it seems to our mind that the author does not lay enough stress upon our difficulties with France. He seems to be more at home with the English phases of our troubles in the early part of this century, than with those affairs affecting the United States in which France was an actor. His familiarity with matters economic and financial lends fresh interest to this narrative of oft-described events, as does his thorough acquaintance with the varied phases of our social life. Since the student of to-day is vastly more interested in other things than war and politics in American history, we count this a sterling virtue. He who looks for an encyclopædia in this duodecimo of 300 pages will be mistaken, but those wishing a guide that is both suggestive and entertaining will not be disappointed. Gen. Walker—who, as is well known, is the President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—seems to have followed Bagehot's principle, quoted by Busken Huet:—"The best history is but like the art of Rembrandt; it casts a vivid light on certain selected causes, on those which were best and greatest; it leaves all the rest in shadow and unseen." In addition to text, maps and index, we have several pages of appendices giving statistics useful for reference, and an unusually well selected bibliography.

Oriental Studies

1. *Three Lectures on the Vedanta Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution in March, 1894. By F. Max Müller. Longmans, Green & Co.* 2. *Oriental Studies: A Selection of the Papers read before the Oriental Club of Philadelphia, 1888-1894. Ginn & Co.*

THE NOTABLE TALENT which Prof. Müller possesses, of making dry subjects interesting, and of giving what seem to be clear solutions of doubtful questions, is manifested in full force in his latest volume (1). In saying that his solutions seem to be clear, nothing derogatory to the eminent philologist and lecturer is intended. There are questions which can never be really solved, like, for example, those relating to "fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute"; and to make the reader even suppose for a time that he comprehends a solution of them, is no small intellectual feat. The Vedanta philosophy, as the author shows, has excited the unbounded admiration of some of the most noted of Western philosophers. Schopenhauer has said of it:—"In the whole world there is no study so beneficial or so elevating. It has been the solace of my life; it will be the solace of my death." In this philosophy, affirms Cousin, "we discover many a truth, and truths so profound, and which make such a contrast with the meanness of the results at which the European genius has sometimes stopped, that we are constrained to bend the knee before the philosophy of the East, and to see in this cradle of the human race the native land of the highest philosophy." To these encomiums, which almost take away one's breath, the author adds others not less ardent, from the distinguished Orientalists, Sir William Jones and Frederick Schlegel, whose opinions have the further claim to respect in the fact that these writers had studied the compositions embodying this philosophy in the original Sanskrit.

Those who may desire, as many doubtless will after reading these enthusiastic laudations, to acquire some idea of the nature of this remarkable doctrine, may refer with confidence to the present work of one of the most accomplished masters of Sanskrit philology. That its abstruseness need not repel them will be evident from the fact that the lectures were designed to satisfy, and doubtless did satisfy, the cultivated but not specially scientific audience of the Royal Institution. Of the doctrine itself, it would be idle to attempt to give an outline within the compass of a brief review. Two of its most striking points, however, may be referred to, as showing the subtle distinctions which the Eastern sages impress on their disciples. The Vedanta philosophy is based on religion, and in religion the first question, of course, relates to the nature of the divinity. Its votaries, while professing the highest reverence for the Vedas, those ancient scriptures of their ancestors, ignore all the old "nature gods" celebrated in the Vedaic hymns, and in their places recognize but a single deity. This deity has the name of Brahman, but the name has two genders and two distinct modes of pronunciation, indicating, however, not two deities, but two diverse aspects under which the same sole deity is regarded. Brahman, with the accent on the last syllable, is a masculine noun. In this aspect the divinity is "conceivable." He can be comprehended by the human mind, as the sole creator and origin of all things. Shift the accent to the first syllable, and Brahman becomes neuter and inconceivable. Of this deity, we are told that "the human intellect is powerless to predicate anything beyond its being, its knowing, and its being perfect or blessed."

Something more, however, is actually predicated of this "Divine Essence," as it is elsewhere styled, inasmuch as it holds a relation to the human soul, which, like itself, is in its nature and its attributes almost sublimated out of existence. It does not bear in this philosophy a name which indicates, like "soul," a separate entity as an animating power. It is styled *atman*, which means literally "self"; and when, through this philosophy, "the substantial unity of the living or individual self with the Supreme Being or Brahman had been discovered, that Brahman was called the Highest Self, or *Parama-atman*." In this unity of the human self with

the divine self consists the highest blessedness. None can attain to this blessedness but those who belong to the three highest or "twice-born" castes. All Endras, however pious and good, all Pariahs, and all believers in other creeds, are relentlessly excluded. It is little wonder that the strong intellect and feeling heart of Gautama Buddha rejected a religion and a philosophy, however seemingly exalted and profound, whose fruits were selfishness and cruelty. Prof. Müller is too clear-headed and too benevolent not to be sensible of this serious moral defect in the philosophy which he describes. His efforts to palliate the defect are ingenious, but cannot be deemed successful. They add, however, an attraction to his book, which must be pronounced one of his ablest and most instructive works.

The volume of "studies" by the Oriental Club of Philadelphia (2) is issued, as a prefatory note explains, "to mark the successful termination of the first five years of its existence," and "contains a selection of the papers prepared by the members for the monthly meetings." It is but just to say that the quality of these papers fully warrants the claim of success thus made for the Club's brief but active life. There are thirteen papers, covering many fields of study, in a vast region extending from the extreme west of North Africa, —where Dr. D. G. Brinton, in a learned disquisition on "the Alphabets of the Berbers," finds the origin of these ancient Lybian characters in the hieroglyphics of Egypt,—to the farthest limit of Asia, where Mr. Benjamin Smith Lyman elucidates some noteworthy peculiarities in the structure of the Japanese language. Hebrew philology and archæology are well illustrated by Morris Jastrow in his "Interpretations of Psalms 73 and 90"; by George A. Barton in his paper on "Native Israelitish Deities"; and by Paul Haupt in his study of the Book of Ecclesiastes. Babylono-Assyrian antiquities and linguistics are explained with much careful research by Morris Jastrow, Jr., in his account of a curious "Legal Document of Babylonia"; and by H. V. Hilsprecht in interpreting a "Numerical Fragment from Hippur." In her quaintly entitled essay, "The Feather and the Wing in Early Mythology," Mrs. Sarah Yorke Stevenson has turned her Egyptian studies and her wide reading in the folk-lore of many lands to happy account in illustrating the widely diffused beliefs in a "Heaven-Bird," whose feather or wing becomes variously the symbol of "light and life, of power, truth, and justice." Another student of Egyptian learning, W. Max Müller, in a paper which agreeably reminds one of the methods of his illustrious namesake, answers his own question, "Who Were the Ancient Ethiopians?" by an elaborate array of evidence from various sources, going to show that the people of Meroe, who played so important a part in history, were a tribe of genuine Negroes, who in this instance, under favoring circumstances, manifested what Mr. Müller considers to be the natural aptitude of their race for civilization. In the central Aryan region we have an admirable summary of the "Physical Geography of India," by Morton W. Easton, a discourse on the "Holy Numbers of the Rig-Veda" (which are shown to be three, seven, nine, twenty-one, thirty-three, and ninety), and a highly suggestive discussion, by H. Collitz, of "The Aryan Names of the Tongue." To these studies of antiquity, the able Secretary of the Club, Stewart Culin, adds a modern and highly interesting sketch of the "Literature of the Chinese Believers," from which we may extract a remarkable "sentence" appearing in an elementary Chinese school-book, which he found in one of the shops of this laboring class in New York City,—a sentence which, we are told, "is the first a Chinese learns at school":—

"Men at their birth are by nature radically good; Though alike in this, in practice they widely diverge. If not educated, the natural character grows worse. As gems unwrought serve no useful end, So men untaught will never know what right conduct is."

The condition of the Chinese population, trained under

teachings like these, and the condition of the Hindoo population, trained under the Vedanta philosophy, are singular facts, either of which may well recall to the Western mind the Disraelian phrase, an "Asian mystery."

"The American Congress"

A History of National Legislation and Political Events, 1774-1895. By Joseph West Moore. Harper & Bros.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORIES, histories of legislation, and works of that class in general, are commonly held to be inevitably dry reading. They are deemed to rank midway between ordinary histories and law-books, and to be rather compendiums for study and reference than sources of agreeable instruction, such as we expect to find in the works of the higher class of historians, from Gibbon to Parkman. Mr. Moore's volume makes a new departure. He has managed to give us a book of very attractive reading for all who are interested in the politics and progress of the country, without overlooking any matters of permanent value which such a work should contain. We have here, briefly but clearly set forth, the preliminary events which prepared the way for the first General Congress, including the New England Confederation of 1643, the Albany Congress of 1754, with Franklin's Plan of Union, the "Stamp-act Congress" of 1765, and the other colonial movements which culminated in the Continental Congress of 1774, and the Declaration of Independence two years later. The history of that Congress, from its first enthusiastic meetings to its slow decline and its final and rather pathetic extinction,—the formation of the present Constitution and inauguration of the National Congress, with all the varied and important events and discussions which have marked its existence—the succession of Presidents, the changes of parties, the introduction of new States, the disruption by the Civil War and the subsequent reintegration, the controversies respecting tariffs, nullification, national banks, slavery, disputed presidential elections, and other engrossing subjects of contention which shook the nation,—are all recorded with a care which omits no fact or date important for reference.

But Mr. Moore has understood that all real interest must centre in what may be styled the concrete acts of human beings. A congress or parliament, as an abstraction, is merely a subject for cold scientific study. The actual congress is an assemblage of men, and for the most part of men of strong character and marked personality. The moods and passions and intellectual forces which sway such an assemblage have an interest akin to that which attracts us in the best dramas and romances; and of this source of interest the author has made the most. His work is in a large measure a series of biographies of the more notable personages mentioned in it, from Franklin, Hancock, and Washington, to the leading politicians of our own day. The narrative which embodies these biographies is a story of the clash of strong opposing minds, like those of Hamilton and Jefferson, Clay and Randolph, Webster and Calhoun, Lincoln and Douglas, Blaine and Conkling, and many others of equal power, meeting in conflicts mostly of national import, and frequently of highly dramatic effect. The well-chosen selections from the speeches and writings of these distinguished men, with which Mr. Moore has adorned his pages, still seem to pulsate with the force which at life time moved their hearers and readers, and have an effect like that which is produced by the finest passages of Shakespeare. The stately flow of clear reasoning in Jefferson's inaugural address, the lofty eloquence of Webster's reply to Hayne, the rollicking and biting humor of Lincoln's famous "coat-tail speech," are all truly Shakespearian in their way and engrossingly interesting. And no less effective are the many anecdotes and personal descriptions which bring his characters vividly before us. As a fair specimen of the descriptive portions, some passages relating to John Randolph may be quoted:—

"Mr. Randolph was a very conspicuous figure in Congress for thirty years. He was born in Virginia in 1773, his parents being of ancient and wealthy families. On his father's side he was descended from Pocahontas, the Indian princess who saved the life of Captain John Smith, the English explorer. He began his long congressional career as a member of the House of Representatives in 1799, at the close of President Adams's administration, when he was only twenty-six years old. He served in the Senate as well, and was also Minister to Russia. Profoundly learned, with a great command of language and an acrimonious wit, which he continuously used in debate, he was for a long time almost the despot of the House, and a terror to his opponents. While speaking he would lift his long, bony finger impressively, and make peculiar gestures with it. Few could stand against his withering sarcasm; none cared to arouse his antagonism. He was tall and slender as a grasshopper, had a swarthy complexion, and large, sunken black eyes, brilliant and startling in their glance. His hair was a lustrous black, and was parted in the centre of a low forehead; he had no beard, and his face, though cadaverous, might be considered almost handsome. He would enter the House in winter, it is said, 'wearing a fur cap with a large visor, a heavy great coat over a suit of Virginia homespun, and white-topped boots with jingling silver spurs,' and, striding down the center aisle, followed by his two favorite pointer-dogs, he would toss his gloves, cap, and riding-whip on his desk, and immediately begin to speak if the debate interested him. One of the attendants would bring him a glass of porter, which he would drink hastily, and then he would plunge at once in the legislative battle. His voice was shrill and piping, but under perfect control, and in its low tones very musical."

In his preface, Mr. Moore, with a somewhat unusual frankness of self-estimation, claims for his work that it is "the result of patient, long-continued study of the best historical authorities, of liberal thought, of kindly disposition,—and," he adds, "I believe it to be accurate in its statements and just in dealing with men and measures." As the author does not elsewhere put himself forward in any manner, it is but fair to say that the claim here made is entirely borne out by his book, which exhibits throughout evidences of careful research and judicious thought. The only objection which might be raised is that the "kindly disposition," which is always agreeably apparent, sometimes leans to the side of excessive leniency. No one, for example, reading his history of Aaron Burr's career, would infer that this extraordinary man was, in both public and private life, an utterly unprincipled person, and became, in his later years, ostracised from good society. Nor would anyone suppose that President Jackson, whose great public services are duly recorded, was the prime mover and determined sustainer of the shameful "spoils system," which has done so much to corrupt American politics, and against which the advocates of civil-service reform have for many years been earnestly contending. Mr. Moore might, however, insist that these matters lie outside of the strictly congressional field, and that in his narrative of occurrences which come within that field or spring out of it, like the "infamous" assault of Preston Brooks on Sumner, and the "paltry collision" of Blaine and Conkling—events which in their consequences were of national moment,—he has been plain enough. In general his style, while not assuming the high historical tone, is easy and flowing, and, without being specially choice in diction, is scholarly enough to escape criticism. So when he tells us that the Continental Congress declined to occupy the State House in Philadelphia because its use would have "discommoded" the Pennsylvania Assembly, we may reasonably infer that he has simply adopted from some writer of the day an expression which, if neither Johnsonian nor classical, is yet found to be sustained by good English authority. The volume has distinctive merits, which should insure it a place in every private and public library devoted to American history. Its chief merit is that the author, with the skill of a born literary artist, has known how to convert what with most writers would have been a dull summary of facts into a spirited narrative, as pleasing as it is instructive.

James Darmesteter, Scholar and Essayist

Selected Essays of James Darmesteter. Translated by Helen B. Jastrow. Edited, with an introductory memoir, by Morris Jastrow, Jr. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE FINE COUNTENANCE, which, with its intellectual and strongly marked Jewish features and its capacious forehead, framed in sable locks and eyebrows, looks out upon us with searching impressiveness in the portrait prefixed to this volume, prepares us to expect in its composition,—what the author's other works might well warrant us in looking for,—evidences of no common capacity and mental force. Accepted as he had been in the school of Renan's admirers as in many respects the natural successor of their master,—if not in the higher range of genius, at least in ample learning, in literary talent, and in philosophic insight,—his too early death, at the age of forty-five, in the height of his powers and in the midst of his many labors, has been widely regretted among the scholars of both continents. Evidences of this regret came, even, we are told in Prof. Jastrow's sympathetic memoir, from distant Persia, where his great Avestan translation and commentary, in three quarto volumes (a noble monument of profound research, crowned recently by the French Academy with its prize of 20,000 francs) had naturally aroused much interest.

The son of a poor Jewish bookseller of Lorraine, he graduated at a lyceum in Paris in 1867, at the age of eighteen, and quickly displayed an extraordinary ability in various lines, and particularly in the learning of languages. He soon took rank among the first of Oriental scholars, and at the same time had gained equal repute for his general literary powers. The English language and literature were as familiar to him as those of France and Germany. He edited several English classics. Deeply impressed by the poems of Mary Robinson, he translated them into French, and thereby, brightening his career by a happy gleam of romance, won in their accomplished author a sympathizing and helpful wife. The fortunate union was not long to last. In October of last year, while he was busy with his multifarious duties of professor in two Parisian colleges, Secretary of the Asiatic Society, and editor of a leading political and literary review, *La Revue de Paris*, his overwrought physical powers suddenly gave way. As one of his colleagues, Gaston Paris, wrote in *The Contemporary Review*, with the pathos of affection:—"James Darmesteter, seated at his writing-table, drooped the head, heavy with knowledge and thought, on his frail chest, and vanished from among us."

The seven essays which compose the present volume are of varied purport and qualities. Yet all but one have a line of connection which makes them mutually illustrative and in a certain way like parts of one work,—a connection growing, of course, out of the author's character and studies, and so enhancing the value of the book. The one uncongenial essay is entitled "Afghan Life in Afghan Songs." This is a curious and not very agreeable study of semi-barbarian folklore, out of harmony with the rest, and serving mainly to exhibit the author's capacity for research in a somewhat repulsive field. The chief object of the rest, which comprises "The Religions of the Future," "The Prophets of Israel," "Race and Tradition," "Ernest Renan," "On the History of the Jews," "The Supreme God in the Indo-European Mythology," is to proclaim, as the destined "religion of the future," the religion of the past, as it appears in the utterances of the prophets of Israel. "He points us to 'humanity unwittingly ascending towards the higher source, towards the misunderstood masters of Christianity, 'whose disciples (in the words of Renan) we are, we all who seek a God without priests, a revelation without prophets, a covenant written in the heart.' In turning towards these men," continues our author, "humanity is not retrograding twenty-six centuries; it is they who are twenty-six centuries in advance. Humanity was too young to read them. But they could wait without fear, sure of the eternity of their creed, and sure that

humanity, in its march towards the future, would be forced to retrace its steps to the mountain, and pass back from Golgotha to Zion." It must be admitted that Darmesteter's style, even as rendered by Miss Jastrow in good idiomatic English, is sometimes obscure; but the obscurity usually indicates a depth of thought which is worth the effort of fathoming. Occasionally, however, his ideas, like those of most rapid writers, become involved, as when, in his essay on "Race and Tradition," he undertakes to distinguish between tradition and language as evidences of race, forgetting that language is itself a tradition. But such lapses in logic are rare. The book is one which well deserves the attention of scholars in general, and of Biblical students in especial, who will read it with due appreciation of its learning and lofty thoughts, and with just allowance for the prepossessions of heredity,—one does not like to say, prejudices of race,—which are apparent in it.

Evolution: General and Applied

1. *A Primer of Evolution. By Edward Clodd. Longmans, Green & Co.* 2. *The Story of Primitive Man. By Edward Clodd. D. Appleton & Co.* 3. *The Origins of Invention. By Otis T. Mason. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.*

WHILE THE LEADERS of thought are practically a unit concerning the law of evolution, there still remains a vast amount of ignorance among the masses as to what the word "evolution" signifies, when applied to what was formerly known as "creation." They are by no means synonymous terms, although applied to the same phenomena, the origin and cause of diversity of life on the globe. Evolution, however, does not imply atheism, but in reality leads to a far higher and ennobling view of the Creator. While books without number, good, bad and indifferent, have been published, in the last three decades, on evolution and evolutionary topics, there have not been many attempts briefly but clearly to summarize the subject. Clodd's "Primer" (1) is the best of these. It appears in all respects to be quite up to date; and yet, in the nature of things, it can scarcely remain so, but must be changed a little from time to time, as new editions are called for. The research continually in progress results in the acquisition of facts that call for modifications of earlier statements, but this is a minor matter: the law of evolution has long been demonstrated. Animals ourselves in our bodily origin, this law is of peculiar interest to many as applied to man's appearance on the globe. It is still a wide-spread impression that our common ancestor was created *de novo*, but the results of the studies of evolutionists and archaeologists point to a different conclusion; and this is capitally summarized in the same author's second book under review (2):—"Man's early history shows that his path throughout is strewn with the rude tools and weapons wherewith he carved and fought his way."

How true this is, is familiar enough to him who has dug in the deep-lying gravels, and from them traced man's upward course until he begins to leave evidences of civilization in the surface soils. In the river valleys of our Eastern States—or in some of them,—we can trace what time man in the lowest stage of savagery was forced to contend with the severity of an arctic winter, enormous floods and floating fields of ice, and gather what food he might, by means of the simplest known weapon, a palæolithic implement. We can trace his progress through the long years, when, the Glacial Epoch passing away, he was forced to exercise greater skill in hunting and use more specialized forms of weapons; and this exclusive use of stone at last became so specialized, that almost every weapon, agricultural implement, household tool and ornament was made of it. Pottery, archaeologically speaking, is a modern invention. At last came the discovery of bronze and the gradual discarding of flint for metal; then the age of iron. This, in Europe; but in our own country, the native population remained in a stone-age condition until their contact with the adventurers from across the sea. It is true, the Indians made use of copper, fashioning it with skill, but it was by cold hammering, and so was but a workable stone to them. On page 159 of Mr. Clodd's story, we find it stated that "the origin of man in America is an insoluble problem." It is nothing of the kind. The evidence is overwhelming that just previous to or during the Glacial Epoch, man, in his palæolithic stage of culture, reached America by some overland route—probably from Southern Europe, and not from Asia. He came, when man was the same the world over, and on this continent the "Indian" is the result. The speculations concerning the

"Red Man" have been endless, and we still meet with some suggestions as to his possible late appearance upon this continent—misdirected energy buried in periodicals and soon forgotten, like the low-muttered thunder that rolls in the distant horizon after the storm has passed and the sky is clear again.

Prof. Mason (3) deals necessarily with evolution, and very effectively, too. He traces the invention and uses of fire, stone-working, pottery, textile industry, capture and domestication of animals, methods of transportation and the art of war, from the simple to the complex, from the acorn of idea to the oak of accomplishment. There is not a dull page in the whole volume. We are nowhere confronted by statistics or wearied by fine-spun theory, but presented with facts in such pleasant garb that we read with all the interest of a well-told story. We find, however, one curious error in the volume. The author has been misled by Holmes's vagary of rude stone implements being "rejects" of quite modern origin, and so not indicative of progress in one direction; remarking in conclusion that "the question of antiquity is a geological one." So it is, and these same rude objects are largely geological in significance, whether found in or on a gravel bank, or the bed of a river. The author's stand on this question is the one blemish of an otherwise most admirable book.

Educational Books

"A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION," by Prof. J. M. Hart of Cornell University, aims to include in a single compact volume a sufficient treatment of rhetoric, composition, versification and the history of the English language, for high-school and even for college use. It accomplishes this as well, perhaps, as could be done in the compass of 350 pages; but it seems to us a mistake to attempt so much in the limited space. The composition lessons, however, are quite complete and satisfactory. The paragraph is wisely chosen as the unit of style, and three entire chapters are given to it. Stress is laid, as it should be, on writing as an "imitative art," and good models to follow are furnished rather than bad specimens to correct. The treatment throughout, except for the qualification we have felt obliged to make, is sensible and practical. (Philadelphia: Eldredge & Bros.)—LONGMAN'S "Ship" series of "Literary Readers" for schools contains a primer and four higher books, well arranged and illustrated. The primer is a novelty, the illustrations being all colored. Altogether the series will compare favorably with the best of its predecessors. Teachers will do well to examine it before making a choice for school use. (Longmans, Green & Co.)—THE "HYDE" books—the two volumes of "Practical Lessons in the Use of English" and the "Practical English Grammar"—have held for some time now a recognized position among educational works. Their many good points are well known, and the method followed throughout has gained the approbation of many educators. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

THE "ROYAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY," which we have already commended as one of the best books of its compass which we have seen, is now enlarged by the addition of a "Cyclopedia of Common Things," filling 256 pages, with about 400 illustrations. This was evidently prepared, and is presumably also published, as an independent work, and therefore includes some "common things" that are defined precisely as in the Dictionary. Thus, to take the first example our eye falls upon, *Slipper* is explained in both as "a shoe that can be easily slipped off or on." But names of plants, animals, minerals, and other terms calling for fuller explanation than a concise dictionary can give, are treated at reasonable length and often illustrated. *Sloth*, for instance, as an animal, gets less than two lines in the "Dictionary," but has two-thirds of a column, with a good picture, in the "Cyclopedia." The combination of the two in a single volume of about a thousand pages was, on the whole, a happy thought; and the book may be cordially commended to teachers and others who want a compact, comprehensive and inexpensive work of the kind. (T. Nelson & Sons.)—STENOGRAPHY; or, Shorthand for the Typewriter," by the Rev. D. A. Quinn, describes a system whereby about "120 words per minute can be struck off by an ordinary and 300 words per minute by an expert typewriter," using the ordinary characters of the instrument. It is ingenious, and persons who have studied it testify that it is readily learned and used. (Providence: Continental Printing Co.)

THREE GERMAN READERS containing extracts from "minor" authors, are "Das Heidedorf," by Adalbert Stifter, a contemporary in tendency, as well as time, of Berthold Auerbach; and

Heinrich Seidel's "Die Monate" and "Der Lindenbaum," with which appear in the same volume his "Alte Gouvernante" and "Daniel Liebenstern." The three volumes have been edited for school use by Dr. Ernst Richard, Director of the Hoboken Academy. (American Book Co.)—TWO EXTRACTS from Prof. Reinhold Pauli's "Aufsätze zur Englischen Geschichte"—"Robert Blake: Ein Seestück" and "Oliver Cromwell"—have been edited by C. W. S. Corser, and added to Maynard's German Texts. (Maynard, Merrill & Co.)—THE AIM OF "A New German Grammar and Exercise-Book," by Dr. Rudolf Sonnenburg and the Rev. Michael Schoelch, is to give the student a stock of words and expressions in daily use before teaching him the rules of German grammar and syntax. Still, it seems to us that the first part of this book, devoted to the acquisition of a vocabulary, cannot be used by the pupil or student until he has gone through at least a portion of the second part, containing the grammar. There is very little to choose between this and any of the numberless other German grammars: they are nearly all good for their purpose. (St. Louis, Mo.: B. Herder.)—RACINE'S MASTERPIECE, "Athalie," edited and provided with an introduction and notes by Charles A. Eggert, Ph.D., has been added to Heath's Modern Language Series. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

WE HAVE RECEIVED a small pamphlet giving the "Uniform Examination Questions of the State of New York in Drawing," with answers, from June, 1892. The system on which the questions are based seems to be intended chiefly to give the pupil some idea of the nature of working-drawings and perspective. As a preparation for the study of art, we cannot imagine it to be of any value. About half of the questions call for verbal definitions merely, as though one could learn to draw with the tongue, and most of the others relate to geometrical forms or to theoretical generalizations about color and the like, which, even when they are correct, are introduced before the proper time. It would puzzle a German professor of metaphysics to discover the meaning of the following question and its answer:—

Q. "What is a profile?"

A. "A profile is that line which separates the seen from the unseen, *i. e.*, the bounding line of all that is present to the view." (Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.)

"A BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY of the Empire State," by C. W. Bardeen, editor of *The School Bulletin*, contains all the information that is likely to be desired by teacher or pupil. The illustrations, while not highly artistic, are useful. Naturally there is not much room for either rhetoric or poetry, though we can well conceive an imaginative teacher making the subject of the greatest American commonwealth as fascinating as a fairy-tale. The information contained in this book seems to be accurate, though it might have been lightened up with more of the generalizations of specialists. (Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.)—THE ROYAL NATURAL HISTORY begins at the head of the scale of creation, with mammals, and, more particularly, monkeys. It is issued in fortnightly parts, of which the first contains the man-like apes, chimpanzees, gorillas, orang-outangs and baboons; the second, American monkeys, spider-monkeys, squirrel-monkeys, howlers and marmosets. The letter-press, edited by W. R. Lydecker, is at once popular in style, and up to date in its scientific statements. The very numerous illustrations are mostly from drawings from the life by Kuhnert, Mützel, Wolf, Lodge, Stannard and other well-known German and English draughtsmen of animals. The work will be completed in thirty-six numbers, each of which will contain, in addition to the other illustrations, two colored plates. (Frederick Warne & Co.)

THE "REPORT" OF THE Commissioner of Education for the year 1891-2, in two big volumes, contains a treasure of well-digested and well-ordered information, not the least valuable being the statistics of matters educational in foreign countries. A careful study of physical training, too, deserves the attention of the modern educator. The greater part of the contents is devoted, of course, to American educational matters, among them being a chapter on "The Place of University Extension in American Education," consisting of the address delivered by the Commissioner of Education at the First Annual Meeting of the National Conference on University Extension, held at Philadelphia in December, 1891, with statistics; a "History of Summer Schools in the United States"; statistics and information about the "Education of the Colored Race"; and an exhaustive discussion on "Coeducation of the Sexes in the United States," embracing reports

of foreign delegates to the Educational Congress of Chicago, communications from superintendents, principals and teachers, clergymen and physicians, and from university and college presidents and professors, with accounts of special provisions for the higher education of women made in connection with universities. A bibliography of the subject completes this chapter. (Washington: Govt. Printing Office.)—MERRILL'S "VERTICAL PENMANSHIP" is based on the fact that upright is much more legible than sloping writing. As the authors say, "the history of vertical writing is the history of all writing up to the sixteenth century. But for a few unfamiliar forms, early specimens of handwriting are in general more legible than those of the Renaissance and later, and the fact is in great part due to the upright character of the older forms of handwriting. The style used in the six progressive copy-books is in all respects an admirable one. The letters are easily formed, open, round, and yet occupy less space than the crowded letters of ordinary handwriting. We believe that the reform aimed at by the promoters of the new system will prove a valuable one, and earnestly recommend its adoption by teachers. (Maynard, Merrill & Co.)—A PAMPHLET ON "The Teaching of Handwriting," by John Jackson, F. E. I. S., gives many and cogent reasons for the adoption of the vertical system, with an appendix on "American Penmanship." (Wm. Beverley Harrison.)

"STATE EDUCATION for the People" is a reprint of a collection of essays by various English writers, treating of the public schools of several different countries. The first essay is devoted to the system of popular and higher education which the British authorities have established in India; then follow several others describing the schools of England, Scotland and Ireland; while the rest of the volume deals with various subjects, such as commercial education, the education of women, and the public schools of America as compared with those of England. As the essays were written before the schools of Great Britain and Ireland were made free, they are in some respects behind the times; therefore the book cannot be considered thoroughly satisfactory. The most interesting paper in it, to our mind, is the opening one, on Indian education, showing how much has been accomplished by the public schools in fitting the natives for various positions in life, which they could not formerly attain. It appears, too, that some religious and social prejudices are beginning to break down under the civilizing influence of the schools. The papers dealing with education in the British Isles are rather dry and statistical, but contain useful information for those who are willing to search it out. The paper on the education of women relates chiefly to France, with slighter mention of England and America, but is full of encouragement as to the future intellectual life of the fair sex. (Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.)

"MAGNETISM, ITS POTENCY AND ACTION, with Suggestions for a New Cosmography and a New Celestial Geography," by George W. Holley, is agreeably written. The author has read widely, if one may judge from the numerous quotations that occupy a large portion of his space, but he has no clear understanding of the matters with which he deals, and his notions and speculations are of no value so far as they are new: the volume can only be regarded as a fresh and rather curious contribution to the library of "paradox." The citation of a single not unfavorable specimen will, we think, furnish an ample and amusing justification of our judgment:—"The action of the currents may be accurately represented by the tail of a cat, a highly magnetic animal, as we have before noted. When the animal is in a quiet condition, the filaments, or fibres of fur, make a slight angle with the axis of the tail, but when the animal becomes greatly excited, these fibres immediately assume a position nearly at right angles with the axis: and when the excitement ceases, they assume their normal position. Here again is a natural magnetic force absolutely identical in its character and in its action with the magneto-electrical force." We take the opportunity to assure the wide circle of *The Critic's* readers, with all possible emphasis, that there is not the slightest known or probable relation between the "magnetism" of physical science and the so-called "animal-magnetism" which has been assumed as the explanation for certain curious psycho-physiological phenomena. The name of "animal magnetism" originated in ignorance, and it is only pure ignorance and muddle-headedness that still confounds it with the power of the lodestone. (Arena Pub. Co.)

THE ADDRESS DELIVERED in August of last year by Dr. Francis Boas as Vice-President of the Section of Anthropology in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has been reprinted in a separate form, and is of general interest for its subject and contents. The subject is "Human Faculty, as Determined by Race." The extensive and minute investigations carried on by the author among the various races of our continent give his conclusions an importance which may be considered more than merely scientific. Though he finds differences, both mental and physical, among the races, these differences overlap in a manner which shows that they are not fundamental. Numerous facts are adduced in support of this opinion. His ultimate conclusion is that "the average faculty of the white race is found to the same degree in a large proportion of individuals of the other races; and, although it is probable that some of these races may not produce as large a proportion of great men as our race, there is no reason to suppose that they are unable to reach the level of civilization represented by the bulk of our people." (The Salem Press.)—TO DR. BOAS is also due a valuable collection entitled "Chinook Texts," comprising "myths, beliefs, customs and tales" of the once numerous and powerful Chinook people, who formerly inhabited both shores of the lower Columbia River, but are now nearly extinct. The original texts are given in the exact form in which they were obtained from one of the survivors, Charles Ultee, whose natural intelligence well warrants the conclusion expressed in Dr. Boas's address. The texts, with an interlinear version, followed by a free translation, are published in a "bulletin" of the Bureau of American Ethnology, at Washington.

JOHN S. MACKENZIE'S "Introduction to Social Philosophy," published a few years since, has reached a second edition. The author has made but few changes, but has added several paragraphs and a number of footnotes, partly to meet criticisms, and partly to comment upon some other recently published works on social subjects. His discussion of social themes is not marked by any particular originality, nor by any striking or emphatic views. Those parts of the book that deal with the practical aspects of the subject are the weakest, and contain, in fact, nothing but platitudes; while the theoretical parts, especially the first chapter, which treats of the scope of social philosophy, are better. The whole work, however, is hardly more than a series of rambling discourses about the nature of society, and about what it is now the fashion to call the social problem. One of its most serious defects is the absence of a due recognition of religion as a factor in social life, while its treatment of economic and educational matters is utterly barren. Moreover, the author has but vague ideas of what he means by social philosophy, the philosophy that he offers us being a mixture of Hegelianism with a little economics and biology. No part of the compound can be deemed very edifying. Still, for persons of a philosophical turn, the book contains some useful suggestions, and will serve in its way as an introduction to the study of society. (Macmillan & Co.)

"GRADUATE COURSES," 1895-6, a handbook for graduate students, compiled by C. A. Dunnaway, with the assistance of an editorial board of graduate students, contains a great amount of information in a compact form. It tells advanced students "what institutions and what professors offer courses in the subjects they wish to pursue; what has been the academic career of those professors; what amount of time is asked for each course; what numbers of graduate students have been registered in the specified departments; what fees are required of graduate students; what fellowships, scholarships and other pecuniary aids are open to them; what requirements for admission to advanced courses and for advanced degrees are imposed, etc." The list embraces twenty-one universities and colleges; the courses indexed are Semitic, Indo-Iranian, classic, English, Germanic and Romance languages and literatures; comparative language and literature; philosophy and ethics; psychology and pedagogics; history and politics; government and law; economics; social science, anthropology and ethnology; fine arts and the history of art; theory of music; mathematics; astronomy; physics; chemistry; and biology. The introduction contains short sketches of the institutions referred to, and gives the addresses of the officers to whom requests for information should be addressed. Taken altogether, the book will prove most welcome to the student who wishes to follow a special course: it will save him and her hours, even days, of wearisome search and correspondence. As will be seen from the list given above, all purely professional work has been omitted in this volume, whose editor promises to enlarge the scope of the

work with successive issues. (Macmillan & Co.)—A BOOK THAT would seem to possess great possibilities in the hands of an able teacher is "Patriotic Citizenship," by Thomas J. Morgan, LL.D. It contains about 140 short direct questions with concise, comprehensive answers, followed by quotations from a wide range of authorities ancient and modern, but mostly American. The questions are grouped under general heads, as Patriotism, the Discovery, the Revolution, the Nation, the War for the Union, Religious Liberty, Population and Immigration, Citizenship, etc. The book covers, in fact, the whole life of the nation, past and present, from Plymouth Rock to civil-service reform. It may be read to advantage by older people, and used for family reading with the children as well as in schools. (American Book Co.)

"THE STORY OF THE STARS Simply Told for General Readers," by George F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., the distinguished author of the well-known "Hand-book of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy," forms a volume of the Library of Useful Stories, and, as its title informs us, is chiefly designed as a sort of epitome of our present knowledge of the stars and nebulae, intended for the astronomical laity rather than for those who have a special interest in the science, either as amateurs or in the way of their profession. Considered from this point of view, the work is in the main excellently done: the style is clear and readable, and the material well selected and presented. At the same time, there are here and there marks of haste, and occasional slips of fact or reasoning. One of these slips seems so important that we feel bound to call attention to it, in hopes of securing its correction in a future edition. On page 73, in an illustration of Doppler's principle, it is stated that the apparent pitch of the whistle of the engine which passes the observer at a high speed, "continually varies" as the engine approaches, and continually varies in the opposite sense as the engine recedes; and further, that whatever was the pitch at any distance of the engine when approaching, the pitch will be the same at the same distance when receding—all of which is egregiously incorrect, and sure to cause hopeless confusion in the mind of a "general reader" who has no previous understanding of the subject. The illustrations, also—those of the nebulae and star clusters, at least,—are very poor. The frontispiece, especially, is a wretched misrepresentation of Roberts's wonderful photograph of the great nebula of Andromeda with its encircling rings, and the cuts of the annular nebula in Lyra are not much better. Some queer transpositions of cuts that marred the earlier editions have been since corrected. But notwithstanding these regrettable blemishes, the book is a good one—of value out of all proportion to its price. The excellent index deserves especial mention. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Home of William Morris

KELMSCOTT HOUSE, 26 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, the socialist-poet-printer's house, is an old-fashioned, square-built place flanked by chestnut-trees, facing the Thames, whose waters lap



its garden wall in times of high spring tides. Beside it stands the hall of the Hammersmith Socialist League, originally the stable of the house, but fitted up by the owner with benches and banners, a platform and a portrait of himself. Back of the house is the world-famous Kelmscott Press. "Every working-man in the district," says a writer in *The British Weekly*, from which

the accompanying picture is reproduced, "knows the Hall and knows Mr. Morris. I have heard many of the most eloquent of our labour leaders, and, most attractive of all, the great writer himself, lecture to crowded gatherings on winter evenings in this modest room. On many occasions clergymen and ministers, probably attracted by curiosity, were to be seen among the audience. Readers of 'The Dream of John Ball' would be disappointed with Mr. Morris as a lecturer. His language is extremely plain, without striking thoughts or beautiful expressions. A few winters ago he spoke on the word 'Revolution,' and maintained that Socialistic ideas were true, and must be realized, either peacefully or with violence. * * * In the days when I attended the Kelmscott House meetings they were made specially attractive by the presence of Miss May Morris, now Mrs. Sparling, whose beauty and charming costumes evidently interested the working-men who were present. Mr. Sparling was also a regular attender, and for years William Morris's right hand in the Socialistic propaganda at Hammersmith. Kelmscott House itself contains a rich treasure of beautiful furniture, quaint books and needlework. It is a kind of permanent 'Arts and Crafts' exhibition, and everything that genius and taste can do to make a true House Beautiful has been done by the poet and his gifted family."

The Lounger

MRS. HELEN CHOATE PRINCE, the author of "Christine Rochefort," has not had a very eventful life, but she has had a very pleasant one. She was born about thirty-eight years ago,



Helen Choate Prince

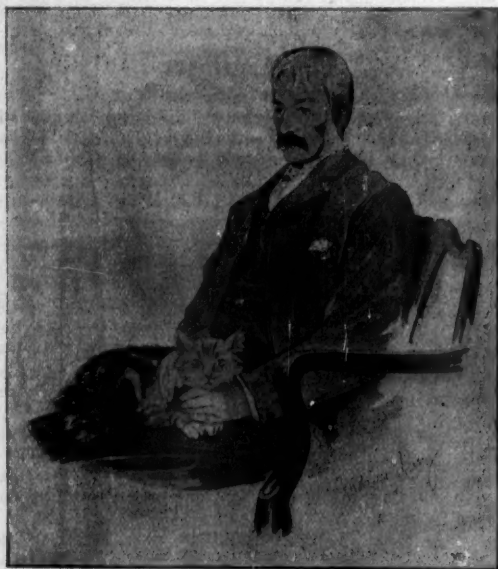
and in her childhood was considered bright even for a Boston girl. She was educated at private schools in that city, but her literary taste was probably fostered by her parents. Her mother was the daughter of Rufus Choate, and was considered one of the most brilliant conversationalists in Boston. Mrs. Prince married the son of one of the city's best-known mayors, and has lived in France for the last few years. Her home is in picturesque Blois, where the scene of her story is laid. Of her personal appearance, a pleasant impression is conveyed by the accompanying portrait.

* * *
"YOUR QUOTATION FROM George Moore's 'appreciation' of Wagner's music will delight Herr Nordau when he reads it," writes Miss Constance Goddard Du Bois. "No more apt illustration need be given to clinch his main argument, and to sustain his verdict concerning Wagner's place and tendency than this degener-

ate's admiration of (as it would seem to him) a degenerate. Mr. Moore's title to a place in his proscribed list is made the more secure by this 'flapdoodle,' which the philosophic Doctor could incorporate bodily among his specimens from the Decadents, finding ample justification in it for every point he makes against them. It would even seem necessary, in pushing the argument to its conclusion, to accept the correctness of much of his furious criticism of the musician who is the cause of this attack of graphomania on the part of Mr. Moore. The symptoms of degeneracy might be traced in the editors who stand as sponsors to this production, and in the readers who accept it without protest. Let us be grateful to *The Critic* for maintaining an uncompromising stand against the baser tendencies of the age in literature, and let us give Herr Nordau the credit for his achievements in this direction. In spite of the clamorous abuse of his assailants, he has done a work which no one else could do."

* * *

THIS EXCELLENT PORTRAIT of Mr. Andrew Lang—I judge without having had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Lang otherwise



than in his portraits—appeared in *The New Budget* of June 13, where it was accompanied by these amusing lines from *The Oxford Magazine*:

"You ask me, Fresher, who it is
Who rhymes, researches, and reviews,
Who sometimes writes like Genesis,
And sometimes for the *Daily News*:
Who jests in words that angels use,
And is most solemn with most slang,
Who's who—who's which—and which is whose?
Who can it be but Andrew Lang?"

* * *

SOMEWHERE IN THE far-off days of my youth, I was told that "pants were for gents," and that trousers decorated the legs of gentlemen. It seems otherwise in England, for there it is not "gents," but school-boys, who wear pants. "I gather," says Mr. Labouchere, in his own column in *Truth*, "that his boys are dressed in the summer in short pants." In the same number of *Truth* there are some verses, called "The Moan of the Mugwump." I thought that the Mugwump was entirely an American institution. Verily, one learns much from Mr. Labouchere.

* * *

I'M AFRAID THAT Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is not a humorist, or he would not, immediately upon his return from America, write a book called "The Quest of the Golden Girl." I fancy that a book more truly conversant with his subject could be written by some impecunious English aristocrat.

* * *

THE SPRINGFIELD *Republican* devotes a column and a half to an editorial analysis of Miss Wilkins's "Long Arm," which is not bringing that unique writer as much fame as have her simple stories of New-England life. The writer of the editorial and I

agree on one point, which is that "the author has sought only mystery and neglected human motives." To write a good detective story, truly says this writer (whom I take to be Mr. Charles Whiting), it is necessary that "all the elements of the probable be given the reader; that the solution of the problem be difficult, but possible to a genius; that every step in the reasoning be seen on retrospection to be inevitable and logically faultless; and that the story be free from inconsistencies." He then shows that "The Long Arm" fulfils none of these conditions.

* * *

IN SPEAKING OF the other competitors in this prize contest, the *Republican* says that "such a veteran in this field as the author of 'The Leavenworth Case'" was "altogether distanced." Now, I am not sure that Mrs. Rohlf's did compete for the prize. The story that was said to have been sent in by her was, I believe, withdrawn by the author. At any rate, it was published in the *Bachelor Syndicate* before the result of the prize contest was announced.

* * *

I HAVE BEEN VERY MUCH entertained by an interview with a writer of advertisements, published in a recent number of *Printer's Ink*. From this interview I have learned much that I never suspected before. One thing is that modesty is the most striking trait in the "ad. expert's" composition; the other, that, "if you will look into the advertising-pages of the leading magazines, you will find there displayed more real ability than in nine-tenths of the pages devoted to alleged literature." I might have doubted the truth of this, were it not the statement, made for publication, of a gentleman whose profession is that of advertisement-writer. To make his utterance more emphatic, he gives the reasons why the advertising-pages of the leading magazines scintillate with light and learning. It is simple enough:—"Any fool with an education can write half the literature of to-day. It takes a man of natural ability and years of training to condense a continued story of business into the measure of a quarter page." With the "fools" writing the literature (so called) of the magazines and the men of "natural ability and years of training" writing the advertisements, no wonder that the former suffer by comparison with the latter.

* * *

FOLLOWING CLOSE UPON the announcement of her divorce from Mr. Craigie, comes the news that John Oliver Hobbes is to wed George Moore. Mrs. Craigie and Mr. Moore have been engaged in literary collaboration for some time past, and it will not be a surprise to those who know them that their intellectual friendship has ripened into something stronger. The author of "Celibates" will now have an opportunity to write a novel on "Benedicks."

* * *

"BY THE WAY," writes a New England correspondent, "please note that Mr. E. D. North (*Critic*, Aug. 10) is astray in some of his statements. Charles Tennyson was the other brother of the 'Two' in 1827, but Frederick wrote four poems in the book. There was another volume of Charles T.'s 'Sonnets' published before the edition of 1880, and the 1880 edition was published after his death, with the prefatory poem (dated 'Midnight, June 30, 1879, the day when Charles died'), by Alfred, beginning 'Midnight—in no midsummer time,' etc. It was not his 'grandmother' through whom Charles got his property, but his great-uncle, the Rev. Samuel Turner. 'Grasby' should not be spelt with the double sibilant, as your correspondent writes it."

Shakespeariana

EDITED BY DR. W. J. ROLFE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Miss Scudder on *Shakespeare's Characterization*.—Mrs. Alice W. Rollins sends me the following note:—

"Miss Vida D. Scudder, in her admirable book on modern poetry, notes with excellent illustrations an essential difference between old and new literature: the calm fixity of ideas, scenery and characters in the old, and the fascinating, if bewildering, tendency in the new to a tumult, an evanescence, a quivering, a flutter and a change. In regard to Shakespeare, however, she makes the following remarkable statement, concerning which I should like your opinion:—

"This curious subjective immobility pervades all the characters of fiction and poetry until our own day. Is it heretical to say that even in Shakespeare we find traces of its influence? Do we ever think of the childhood or youth of his characters? No one has given with equal power the conflicting passions that play about the central point of indi-

viduality; he has not shown us that individuality altered in its very texture through the action of some great moral force. Shakespeare's characters may break, but they never yield, and by yielding grow.

"I claim that this is extremely heretical. If there is one thing in which it would seem that Shakespeare delighted, and which he sought almost exclusively for the central idea of his theme, it is in swift, subtle transformations. He likes an immense break in the events, a tremendous change in circumstance, as of course dramatic; but he goes farther, and is never satisfied without showing the effect on temperament or character of these tremendous changes. It seems to me that above all others he does show an 'individuality altered in its very texture' by 'some great moral force.' None of his great characters are the same at the close of a play that they were at the beginning. It is true that these changes are not such as to remind us of the 'childhood or youth' of the character; for the drama does not permit too great changes between the acts in the personal appearance of its people: Rostov's personation of Elizabeth being almost the only, and certainly the most striking, attempt of the same actor to appear in one evening as quite young and pretty old. But we should never be reminded of the childhood and youth of Tito Melema, Anna Karénina, Richard Feverel, David Grieve, or Maggie Tulliver, were it not for the three volumes which make a first volume possible to the novelist. And precisely this makes Shakespeare's transformations in character more perfectly effected by 'a great moral force' than those of novelists, who have an opportunity to unfold slowly the latent forces of mere heredity. Something happens to Shakespeare's characters,—and behold! a different person. From the Taming of the Shrew in Katharine to the quick development of the demon in Othello, all is change, influence, growth, or degeneration. Very few are the fixed characters, and in every case these are in a way minor, even when fine: we do not read the play, or go to see it acted, for their sakes; for Cordelia, or Brutus's Portia, or Imogen, or Desdemona; we go to see suddenly on the stage changes which we can only see slowly in life; for Hamlet, the vacillating, turning to a doer of mad deeds; for Macbeth, the infirm of purpose, to Macbeth nerved to desperate things by ambition and a wife; for Benedick, the scoffer, become a married man, and Beatrice, the coquette, snared by a genuine love; for Rosalind, the merry, tangled in a net of adventures; for Juliet, the 'bud,' becoming capable of constancy and heroism; for Lear, loving and devoted, converted to suspicion and madness; for Henry V., wild as a hawk, tamed by *noblesse oblige*; for Portia, altered from a society beauty and an heiress, to a man's intellectual power and acumen; for Brutus, torn by the conflicting claims of two loyalties. When Miss Scudder says that Shakespeare's characters 'never yield, and through yielding grow,' it is evident that by 'grow' she meant more largely 'change,' for people degenerate as well as improve by yielding. But I think they do 'change' more than any other characters in fiction I can think of. Anna Karénina, Tito Melema, Richard Feverel, David Grieve and Maggie Tulliver, in modern literature, 'grow' or 'change' merely as jelly changes from a liquid to a solid, or from a solid to a liquid: it melts or it hardens, but the elements are still there, just the same, changed only in form; but Shakespeare's characters change as the air changes after a thunderstorm, or as oxygen and hydrogen change when they come together; nothing is the same. Maggie Tulliver meets Stephen, but she remains Maggie to the end; Juliet meets Romeo, and—presto! what has become of her? Tito meets no one person who influences his fate; he merely hardens like jelly into the form predestined for him by inherent selfishness; Henry V. meets no one person to affect him; but the thrusting upon him of outward dignity creates a chemical change in his temperament; and that this fact is historical does not lessen Shakespeare's insight in dealing with him."

If I understand Miss Scudder, she is wrong, and Mrs. Rollins is right. It will be observed that the former, after referring doubtfully to "traces" of this "immobility" in Shakespeare, goes on more confidently to ascribe it to his characters in general. One who had not read her book might suppose that the brief passage quoted by Mrs. Rollins was the introduction to further comments on the subject, but it is all that she has to say about it; and in dropping it she reverts to the cautious manner with which she approached it:—"But whatever may be thought of our great master, there can be no doubt of the application of this principle in more recent times." Her theme is the "modern poets," but since she chose to refer to Shakespeare among the earlier ones in whom she recognizes "this curious subjective immobility" as contrasted with the modern "growth-idea," I wish she had given a few illustrations from his characters in support of what she says.

Poets, Attend!

The Editors of THE CRITIC hereby offer twenty-five dollars (\$25) for the best original poem that shall reach them not later than 30 Sept. 1895, on the subject of bicycling or the bicycle. Ten dollars (\$10) will be paid for the second-best poem. Poems of less than four or more than one hundred lines will not be considered. Each manuscript must be type-written and must be signed with an assumed name, not previously employed by the writer, and the real name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked on the outside with the assumed name only. Competition closes Sept. 30.

The "Split Infinitive" Again

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

It is painful to see a serious attempt to defend the so-called "split-infinitive," but the pain gives way to blank astonishment when the defence is put on the ground of euphony. It is not to be admitted that the writers of an older generation were governed in their disposition of the adverb by the cast-iron rule, "Never split the infinitive." Such a "cast-iron rule" became possible only because the writers most notable for elegance of expression had generally avoided the arrangement in question. While instances of this usage may be pointed out amid surroundings otherwise unobjectionable, yet I believe that the most of your readers will bear me out in the opinion that its frequency increases as the scale of general excellence in expression descends. In the same mail which brought *The Critic* containing "J. B. P.'s" defense, I received the August number of *Biblia*. In the second line, on page 148, occurs the expression, "to often materially affect the sense." Here are a few more expressions from the same writer, found on the same page:—"He has also attempted to represent the rhyme of the original, which is simply an impossibility, and yet give a correct translation." "He was * * * the founder of a nation and an empire, as well as one of the great monotheistic creeds which sprang from the Semitic race." "There was a general, social and religious upheaving at the head of which the Prophet placed himself, and which partly carried him on with it, and partly he himself carried it on."

That a writer so ill able to adjust expression to sense might conceive it necessary to spike his adverbs fast, even too deep, by means of the particle "to" is very easy to understand; but most writers who have earned standing as safe models of expression find it unnecessary to avail themselves of that sacrifice of perspicuity to elegance, which our good friend Gould Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," 5th ed., p. 661) reluctantly allows.

A year ago, during the great Chicago railroad strikes and riots, when proclamations and counter-proclamations, ultimatums, general orders, etc., were flying thick and fast, I noticed a perfect avalanche of spiked adverbs. If the court of language had been issuing injunctions just then, as all other courts were doing, President Cleveland and Debbs would both have found it necessary to suffer for contempt. But when the whole social order seemed on the point of dissolution, one can only admire the determination that the adverb, at least, just then so imperatively necessary, should be spiked fast. The necessity has passed away with a return to law and order. In all seriousness, I offer the term "spiked adverb," which I have used above, as an improvement on "split (or 'cleft') infinitive." It is more descriptive. The writer who uses this collocation has no conscious design against the integrity of the infinitive—he is simply uneasy lest his adverb get loose and try its qualifying power on some other part of the sentence, and so he chooses to spike it fast rather than spend the effort necessary to give it a comfortable seat in which it will be contented quietly to remain and faithfully to perform its allotted duty.

GRANVILLE, O.

W. H. JOHNSON.

If "splitting the infinitive" is inelegant, at least it is not bad grammar. On the other hand, the use of the double negative is unquestionably bad grammar, and yet it is common and growing more common even among the best educated and most practised writers and speakers, in formal composition as well as in conversation. In a recent *Critic*, Mr. James, the supposed impeccable, is quoted as saying:—"There never was to be but one." At this rate we shall be able to "go as we please," without criticism.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

IRVING BROWNE.

A Question of Authorship

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

In your issue of July 6, you inadvertently credit me with the authorship of a forthcoming volume of biographical sketches. The book is not mine: it is from the pen of Mr. Theodore Stanton. It is a collection of brief and vivid papers on many of the eminent men of Europe and America who have died within the memory of persons now living—for example, John Bright, Gen. Grant, President Lincoln, Gambetta, Schliemann, Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire and others. Now that you have the *real* authorship of this entertaining book, you may confidently expect an intellectual treat.

PARIS, FRANCE, 3 Aug., 1895.

THEODORE TILTON.

[Our information came from Mr. Stanton.—EDS. CRITIC.]

Lord Byron and "The Vampire"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

The following may be interesting in connection with Capt. Bishop's communication in your issue of Aug. 10. I have before me a copy of "The Works of Lord Byron including the Suppressed Poems, Complete in one Volume. Paris. Published by A. and W. Galignani, No. 18 Rue Vivienne, 1827," in which is pasted a letter apparently identical with that described by Capt. Bishop. The word "correspondents" is used in the last line but one, the last ending with "very"; the words "obed." and "humble servt." each occupy a line, the *r* in the latter having been run up to the *t*, but corrected by inserting *v*. The outer address corresponds with that in Capt. Bishop's letter, "Monsieur" being repeated. This letter, however, is only a facsimile, having been printed, apparently, from a copper-plate. This being so, there may be other copies in existence, so that your correspondent of Aug. 10 has discovered not so much a literary forgery as a piece of publishers' enterprise.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., 13 Aug., 1895.

GEORGE DOCK.

London Letter

THE "SILLY SEASON" has come, and with it the inevitable "boom" in the *Daily Chronicle*. An ingenious and witty writer has contributed two solid columns to that most readable of dailies, seeking to argue that we are passing through a period of revolution in national taste. He has found that during the present year, contemporary art, literature and manners have taken a turn towards sanity, that the era of the emancipated female is passing, and that decadence is itself decadent. Max Nordau and the Knighthood of Sir Walter Besant are the main causes to which he attributes the wholesale change by which "The Yellow Book" turned grey in a single night and lost Mr. Aubrey Beardsley." Of course, the usual deluge of correspondence has followed him, and every one has his own view of the situation. But it is not uninteresting to place side by side with this outburst of optimism the address delivered before the British Medical Association by its President, Sir J. Russell Reynolds, who takes a very different attitude altogether. To him the sky is still overclouded, the outlook ominous. In the peroration of a very striking address, he made the following pertinent and suggestive remarks:—

"It would seem as if 'reverence, that angel of the world,' had from some regions taken flight, and that in her place were idols, or mocking shadows, or gorgeously apparelled lay-figures. This absence of reverence shows itself everywhere, but perhaps it is possible to classify even such a negative quality and put its leading features under three great categories: (a) reverence for all that constitutes the religious element in life; (b) for that which is the ground-work of 'social' propriety, and I may say even of decency, as our predecessors would have thought; and (c) for the constituted order of relative dignity in 'family' life. Thus, much that now passes for wit, humor, cleverness, or fine and advanced thought, may easily be resolved into offences either against the religious sense of others, that is, trespasses in the direction of profanity; or against the long-recognized standards of propriety, in topics of conversation, in literature and art; or sins in many directions against the widest meaning of the old commandment, 'Honor thy father and thy mother.' If all shade of profanity, impropriety, or rudeness were eliminated from what now passes current in books, in plays and in conversation, we should, I think, often find little or no humor left, but only a rapid attempt at seeming cleverness, or at best some silly pun. * * * Of late years there has been imported into our country a phrase which, in my humble opinion, is abominable in itself and in its power for evil. I will not quote it, but let me ask you if you do not think that this idea of the approximation of the 'end of the nineteenth century,' with the nonsense that has passed into its literature, has not had much to

do with it? It may be that the notion has arisen in some minds that when its 'crack of doom' has come, and they wake into a new epoch, follies will be left behind, no more records will have to be made or broken, wild oats will be trampled under foot, and no more will be sown; that there will be an end to the frivolous talk of the last decade, that a 'new earth' will be here for us to tread, and that if there be any idea of a heaven lurking in such minds, there will be a 'new heaven' also. * * * Now, it is against all this absolutely unscientific and unphilosophical verbiage that, I think, we, as members of the profession of medicine, should utter our strongest protest. * * * When the last stroke of the bell has knelled, in the midnight of London, the last hour of 1899,* do we really think that either here, or there, or anywhere, it will carry with it any substantial meaning, or any wholesome lesson? I cannot for a moment believe it will. Old and young people will die, in the awakening as in the dying year; babies will be born in the one century and in the next; there will be bridal feasts and funeral marches, wisdom and folly, sickening accidents and more sickening crimes; there will be 'new women' and 'new men'; but there will also be 'old women,' and those of both sexes, and 'old men' to tell us of the far better days when they were young and everyone was wise!"

The subject is one that will be of interest to every class, but neither the learned President of the College of Physicians, nor the merry correspondent of the *Chronicle*, can dismiss the thing in an aphorism. As a matter of fact, there is a reaction afoot, but you cannot call it a revolution. The movement which preceded it was not general enough for that. A few anæmic poets and a handful of illiterate women do not constitute a multitude, and when once the novelty of the unhealthy novel had waned, it was obvious that its condemnation should exceed in violence the excitements of its popularity. "Iota's" last story appears this week like the belated straggler of a worsted regiment; and no one pretends to take it seriously. But we shall have some new excitement in the autumn; for the reading public will never be satisfied without strong meat, and the publishers know it, and have always their eyes open for a sensation. We shall see.

It is probable that one of the immediate results of the General Election will be the return of Mr. John Morley to literary activity. There is a story current, this week, that a friend of Mr. Morley's, meeting him at his club, congratulated him upon his parliamentary defeat. For a moment the politician was taken aback at what seemed but an ill-chosen merriment. "Why so?" he asked. "Because you will now have time to give to literature again," was the reply. And Mr. Morley declared that he had never received a more graceful compliment. He is said to have one or two pieces of literary work in his desk unfinished, and everyone will be glad if he now sees his way to their completion.

Mr. Stanley J. Weyman was married this week, and will be the recipient of many congratulations. Mr. Weyman, I believe, has more than once spoken of himself as a "hardened bachelor," only to follow in the steps of Benedick at last. He lives most of the year at Ludlow, in Shropshire, visiting London but little, and abstaining, with rare reticence, from puffing himself into vulgar notoriety. He is a fair amateur sportsman, shooting a little, fishing a little, and much addicted to beagles, and during his Oxford career was a successful runner. His marriage came as a surprise to the average paragraphist.

A good deal of interest has been aroused here by the result of the 400*l*. Prize Competition originated by the Bacheller Syndicate of New York, there having been a vast number of English competitors. *Chapman's Magazine* has arranged to publish the Prize Stories by Miss Wilkins and Prof. Brander Matthews, as well as a tale by "Roy Tellett," which is reported to have run Mr. Matthews's very close for second place. Later on Messrs. Chapman & Hall will issue the three tales in a single volume, to form one of a new series projected by Mr. Oswald Crawford, the new managing director of the firm. Miss Wilkins's tale appears in the current *Chapman*.

Mr. C. E. Raimond, who contributes to the same number a study of servant life that is attracting some attention, is understood to be projecting a series of these stories, which will eventually be bound together in a volume. The domestic servant is a type not as yet largely treated in fiction, and Mr. Raimond has a fresh field, if not a very picturesque one. That he will treat it with power and insight will be readily believed by all readers of "George Mandeville's Husband" and the clever, if rather unpleasant "New Moon." Mr. Raimond, by the bye, has never been seen of mortal eye, and remains absolutely invisible to the interviewer. His individuality is an unknown quantity.

It is reported that Signora Duse is exceedingly ill, and that her condition causes grave alarm. There have, however, been so

*The lecturer is obviously one of those who propose shelving the nineteenth century a year before the twentieth takes its place.—EDS. THE CRITIC.

many incorrect rumors concerning this talented lady, that readers of the daily papers will be fain to hope that things are not so bad as they appear. No doubt, fuller information will be forthcoming in a day or two.

LONDON, 9 Aug. 1895.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

Boston Letter

BEFORE LONG Miss Wilkins's prize detective story will be put before the public in book-form, so that a word or two about the work may be interesting at the present time. I am told that the dramatic title which it bears, "The Long Arm," was the selection of Miss Wilkins's collaborator, Mr. J. E. Chamberlin of *The Youth's Companion*, she having originally called it "The Story of Sarah Tompkins." Had that original title stood, probably more people would have surmised from what source the tale had its origin, since the country has not yet forgotten the extraordinary strain felt over the trial of a Fall River woman accused of the murder of her parents. The story, however, is not built upon that murder or the trial; it was simply suggested by the sad event. The author saw in the tragedy the number of solutions that might be imagined, and, taking advantage of that fact, created the murder of an elderly man, upon whose unmarried daughter suspicion could fall. The dress, with its blood-stains, also carries a recollection of the real tragedy, but beyond that there is no actual resemblance in the course of the events and of the narrative. Miss Wilkins has told a friend that, in entering the story for a prize contest, she was actuated chiefly by curiosity. She wanted to know if she really could write a successful detective story, and probably surmised that any story from her pen would be accepted, but that such acceptance would not necessarily carry with it an endorsement. Therefore, in entering a new field, she desired to enter anonymously. The decision was certainly very complimentary, at any rate. At present the author is working upon a new novel, which, it is expected, will not appear in serial form, but will be published at the outset between covers. It has for its central figure a New England heroine in whose veins there are traces of French and Indian blood, both of which have more or less influence in shaping her career. In her usual manner Miss Wilkins is devoting her time very religiously to this work, and has refused all social invitations during the summer.

I mentioned that Miss Wilkins's collaborator, Mr. Chamberlin, was a member of the editorial staff of *The Youth's Companion*. Another member of that staff, Edward W. Thomson, comes again before the reading public, this fall, with a most interesting volume of short stories, "Old Man Savarin, and Other Stories," published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. as the first of a new series of "Off-hand Stories." Mr. Thomson belongs to an old American family, but was himself born in Canada forty-eight years ago. His stories are bright, picturesque sketches full of life and mental entertainment. From the same publishing-house there will come this autumn a little book which in itself will attract those who enjoy collections of thoughts for each individual day. To me it brought a pathetic suggestion from a knowledge of its authorship. The volume is entitled, "Sunshine for Shut-ins," and its authorship is acknowledged "By a Shut-in." As a fact, it was written by the wife of a New Jersey pastor while she was an invalid seeking restored health at a sanitarium. She went abroad a short time ago, and only three or four weeks before her book was put into shape for this fall's publication, she passed away. Her work, therefore, will serve as a memorial of her own life.

As a result of the recent testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author of "America," Harvard College will receive a portrait of Dr. Smith, painted by Piexotto. The sum of \$2000, the proceeds of the demonstration, was sent to Dr. Smith, and then his portrait was secured by the committee for the College. It was in 1829 that Dr. Smith graduated at Harvard College, and to-day there are but three other survivors of the class, Dr. Edward I. Cunningham, the Rev. Samuel May and Charles S. Storow. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a member of the class, and so were Chief Justice Bigelow of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the famous pastor of the Church of the Disciples of Boston, Justice Benjamin R. Curtis of the United States Supreme Court, and Prof. Benjamin Peirce, the distinguished head, for many years, of the mathematical department of Harvard College. There are only a few graduates of Harvard now living who can claim an earlier date upon their diplomas than Dr. Smith. The previous class has but three surviving members, and the two classes before that but one each, while only two others, I believe, intervene before we reach the oldest living

graduate of the College, the Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness, class of 1820. Dr. Smith's portrait, I may add, will hang for the present in the Overseers' Room.

The President of the National Academy of Design of New York, Thomas W. Wood, has given to his native place, Montpelier, Vt., his collection of paintings, in order to show his attachment for the home of his boyhood, and to assist the people in the development of culture. He has made certain conditions, which, if not accepted, will lead to the transferring of the pictures to the Park Gallery of Fine Arts in Burlington, there to be held for the benefit of the University of Vermont. Those conditions demand that the Young Men's Christian Association of Montpelier shall provide quarters free of expense for the art-gallery in the Public Library, and that the Library stockholders shall permit books to remain in the Association's rooms, and that the city, besides providing an annual appropriation, shall not impose any tax on art collections.

A novel scheme of photography has been tried in Boston, pictures being taken from the tail of a kite two hundred feet above the ground. This is the way it was done: From the Blue Hill Observatory, a private enterprise conducted by a wealthy Boston gentleman for his own pleasure and the good of the public, a big kite, seven feet in length, with two smaller kites hanging below, like a tandem, was sent up with a camera tied to the smaller kites. The experiment was in charge of William A. Eddy of Bergen Point, N. J., and, though the wind was squally and strong on the first day, yet the result, it is expected, will be successful. One man guided the kites, another held the cord that worked the camera, while a third gave the signal when the kite had reached the proper height, and a fourth steered the camera into the right position. At Bayonne the same experiment was made by Mr. Eddy, seven photographs out of forty being fairly successful. The Bayonne kites were sent up to a height of 400 feet.

BOSTON, 20 Aug., 1895.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

Chicago Letter

IT IS NOT about books that the average Chicagoan is thinking at present. If his brain has any scattered remnants of ambition, if it has not grown absolutely dull and inert during these quiet summer months, such unwonted energy is turned in the direction of golf and bicycling. It must be a captivating writer, indeed, who can hold his attention when the woods and fields invite to dream, and the seductive Lake puts on her garments of purple and green to lure him. Who could withstand such witchery as hers merely for the sake of house-bred philosophy, or fiction glaring with artificial light? Heat is a sad leveller of reputations. It is like a lens which changes the look of things; and few are the writers who do not seem through it a trifle out of focus. Those who have lived in the open air, who have watched the flowers unfold and listened to the swish of the trees during a storm, will stand the test, perhaps. They are for all seasons, but in the spring, especially, they grow green with the grass, they are fragrant like the breeze, and we turn to them gratefully for refreshment. Others there are who understand man—not so much in the subtle ramifications of his intellect, as in his simpler thoughts and emotions, those that have followed him down the centuries and will belong to him to the end of time. For these, to whom man is a part of the unsleeping old world, we have an affection which will accept even the challenge of summer. A certain simplicity, a kind of innocence of the world, freshness of coloring, an appreciation of the intimacy of man with nature—these primitive qualities are necessary to any book to be read on such gay green days. If we are idling in the country, they will not put us out of touch with our surroundings, and if the city is our prison, they will remind us of rustling leaves and cool, clear waters.

Little enough of this is found in the current summer literature. We have to go back for it to the old men, to Chaucer and Shakespeare above all. They show us the real thing; they teach us what it is to look out upon the world with keen and kindly eyes. They have the great simplicity which covers all that is remote and complex and subtle with the shadow of its wing. The shades of character which we spend pages and volumes in elucidating, they touched off in an epigram; the subtle influence of mind upon mind was no less potent to them because they expressed it in a dexterous phrase. If we will but search them deep enough, we can find all of our carefully garnered impressions set forth more vividly than we have ever been able to present them. It throws the sunlight upon our modern affectations to go back to these giants now and then. It helps us to sift the trivial from the essential. It gives

us a clearer view of things, adjusting our eyes to recognize whatever is healthful, whatever is fine. We look then for the large sanity that must characterize any work which the world will permanently value; and all that is irrational, eccentric, shallow and morbid falls into its proper place in the universe. It becomes futile and insignificant, and we learn the value of optimism—not the optimism of ignorance, however, but of knowledge, that which sees through frailty and weakness and failure the value of struggle, the aspiration of the race, the ultimate success. We find this large outlook among the moderns now and then, and it leaves us alert and thrilling. Even in the summer magazines, devoted as they are to light fiction, we are sometimes surprised by it. No test would be too severe, for example, for a tale as electric, as passionate, as vividly human as Kipling's latest *Jungle Story* in *McClure's*. Such a sensation as that is not encountered every day, and it is wise to stop in passing, long enough to recognize its spirited individuality. Few of us do, however. The days are too fine, and books remain closed while we mount a horse or a wheel and travel forth to enjoy the poetry and music of the woods.

Here in the West we have taken violently to golf. To you the game is doubtless an old and familiar story, but to us it is new and absorbing. We take it, not as recreation, but as a stern, unrelenting duty. We march solemnly over the links, keenly alive to the grave responsibility devolving upon us, and determined to fulfill our mission in spite of difficulties. For the most part we are resolutely silent, but the little conversation we permit ourselves is purely technical. The game is a strenuous one, in which frivolity has no place. Even the caddies look depressed, overawed by the importance of their position. They are a trifle disconcerting, though, when the shadow of a smile hovers in their eyes, but it is quenched by one glance of disapproval. We do everything in proper form, however; we import teachers from Scotland, we don pink coats in the club-house, we employ rather more than the usual number of sticks. Yet we plod along day after day without materially improving that perverse record. Or, if in some fortunate hour we do make a brilliant score, we are looked at askance, and our word is evidently doubted. Manifestly there can be no pleasure without some adulteration. But all this is in the suburbs. The city itself is so phenomenally drowsy that even sleepy games have no attraction. Far down on the South Side there is a hive of industry, but the thoughts of the rest of us are chiefly intent on play. There earnest work is the rule, however, and the summer-school at the University has never before been so successful. The number of industrious undergraduates is small, but more than 400 graduate students are receiving instruction. Most of these are teachers and professors from other schools and colleges, and the benefit of the refreshment they gain here will be felt by many a student.

I plead guilty remorsefully to the mistake about Frederick Tenyson, which Mr. Ernest D. North points out in *The Critic* of Aug. 10. But I must take the burden of the blunder upon myself, as my sister, who is mentioned in the letter, was entirely innocent.

CHICAGO, 20 Aug. 1895.

LUCY MONROE.

The Fine Arts

L. W. Volk

LEONARD WELLS VOLK, the sculptor, died at Osceola, Wis., on Aug. 18. He was born in Wells, N. Y., 7 Nov. 1828, and started life when sixteen, as a marble-cutter. In 1848 he moved to St. Louis, and began to model in clay without instructors. In 1855 he went to Italy to study, settling in Chicago two years later. He revisited Italy in 1868-9 and 1871-2. For eight years he was President of the Chicago Academy. His principal works are the Douglas Monument in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments, life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the State House at Springfield, Ill., and portrait busts of Henry Clay, Zachariah Chandler, Dr. Daniel Brainard, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, David Davis, Thomas B. Bryan, Leonard Swett and Elihu B. Washburne.

Thomas Hovenden

THE DEATH of this well-known artist, who was killed on Wednesday of last week near Morristown, Pa., in vainly attempting to save a little girl from being run over by a railroad train, is the more to be regretted as his talent was still developing and gave promise of uncommon excellence. He was best known as a painter of landscape and of *genre*, and usually gave much attention to those matters of expression and dramatic grouping about

which many artists at present consider it unnecessary to trouble themselves. But in his later paintings, while continuing to pay attention to "the story," he followed the current movement, and studied effects of light with considerable success. This new aim was first clearly apparent in his painting, "Breaking Home-Ties," which attracted much attention at the World's Fair in Chicago, where it was exhibited in the American Gallery. The subject is that of a New England farmer's boy leaving home. The family is assembled in a dimly lighted room, and through an open door a burst of sunshine finds its way into the passage beyond, where the carter is waiting for the young man and his belongings. This part of the picture especially shows the change of manner referred to, which had become more pronounced in his recent works. Mr. Hovenden was born in Dunmanway, Ireland, and was a pupil of the Cork School of Design, the National Academy and the École des Beaux-Arts.

Educational Notes

PRESIDENT ROBERT MACLAY of the New York Board of Education is taking the preliminary steps to increase the facilities for accommodating pupils in our public schools during the coming year. Superintendent of Public Schools Jasper will return to the city in September to furnish some much-needed information. Mr. Maclay finds it difficult to reach a correct estimate of the number of children who cannot be received in the present schools, the numbers given varying from 50,000, based on the census now taken by the Board of Health, to 5000 according to ex-President Knox. The Health Board census shows how many children there are in the city, and their age, but gives no information about the number of pupils in private institutions, nor of those receiving tuition at home. The basis to be accepted will be the number of applications that cannot be granted. This will show, also, in what parts of the city the pressure on the schools is greatest. While anxious to give the greatest opportunities to the ignorant foreign children in our lower wards, Mr. Maclay draws attention to the fact that the population there is decreasing, while that of the upper part is growing very rapidly. He is much interested in the erection of school-houses in the small down-town parks, such as Mulberry, East River, Corlear's Hook and St. John, as authorized by law, and confidently promises a great improvement, if not a complete change of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. We are beginning to pluck the fruits of last November's victory.

About \$1000 is needed to maintain the vacation schools in this city for the full term of six weeks, as more than 7000 children are now inscribed. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has guaranteed a sum sufficient for 2500 children, and Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has donated \$750. There are 500 children in the kindergartens, and mechanical drawing, clay-modelling, drawing and shop-work draw most of the boys. The girls receive instruction in sewing, drawing, draughting and pattern-cutting. The Board of Education has given its hearty support to the movement, and the public schools have been opened for the work. Contributions may be sent to Mr. Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street.

It is proposed to found a woman's college in New Haven, Conn. With Wellesley, Wells, Smith, Vassar and Barnard, the East hardly needs another such college, and some of the colleges already existing need funds very badly. The cause of education will be served better by a few generously endowed and thoroughly equipped institutions than by numbers of small, struggling colleges, hampered by a lack of adequate funds.

Mrs. Stanford, widow of the founder of Leland Stanford Jr. University, has made great sacrifices to maintain the institution during the litigation with the Government over her husband's estate. She has sold her jewels, managed a ranch and raised horses for the purpose. In a recent interview she said:—"The nervous strain which I have been under the last two years has been very great. I wonder sometimes how much longer I will be able to endure it. But the happy faces of the students, the gratefulness of the parents and the grand results following the last two years' work of the University have been and will be an inspiration to me to struggle on and try to carry out the wishes of my husband. If I can keep 1000 students at the University, I will be satisfied. On the most economical policy it costs \$15,000 a month to run the University. I have no plans for any future additions to the University. I hope to be able, if I am spared a few years longer, and all goes well with me in regard to finances, to give the University some absolute necessities in the way of additional buildings."

The School of Sociology at Hartford, Conn., has sent out its announcement for the second year of its existence. The curriculum will consist of a junior and middle course. The third, or senior, year will be devoted to sociology proper.

The two fellowships in classical archæology (\$600 each), offered for 1895-6 by the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, have been awarded to Frank C. Babbitt, A. B. (1890) and Ph. D. (1895) at Harvard, and Herbert F. De Cou, A. B. (1888) and A. M. (1890) at the University of Michigan. Mr. De Cou was a student at the School at Athens in 1891-2; for the last three years he has been an instructor in the University of Michigan. The fellowships were awarded by a special committee, on the basis of such written evidence of fitness as the candidates were able to furnish. There were seventeen applicants, two of them women. Three had previously been students at the School at Athens, and all except four had done graduate work in some university of good reputation. In 1896-7, and thereafter, the fellowships within the gift of the managing committee of the School will be awarded by competitive examinations, to be held about the middle of May, at different colleges in this country, at Athens, and in northern Europe. Full information may be had from Prof. John Williams White, Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Cambridge, Mass.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians proposes to endow a chair of Celtic philology in the Catholic University at Washington, with a fund of \$50,000, and have it occupied by Mr. Heneburg, of Oxford, England. At the dedication of McMahon Hall of Philosophy, to take place on Oct. 1, Monsignor Satolli, Cardinal Gibbons and every Archbishop in the United States and Canada will assist.

The Rev. Stephen Humphreys Gurteen, M. A. (*Cantab.*), LL. B., has been appointed by Bishop Perry of Iowa to be Senior Canon, non-residentiary, of the Cathedral Church of Davenport, Ia., select preacher in Advent and Lent, and lecturer in Anglo-Saxon and Early English Literature in Griswold College. Canon Gurteen was appointed Dean of Davenport Cathedral eighteen years ago, but could not then accept the appointment, on account of his work at the Cathedral Church in Buffalo, N. Y., and his interest in the Charity Organization Society, of which he is the founder in the United States. He is the author of several works, the latest of which is "The Arthurian Epic," reviewed in *The Critic* of June 29.

Prof. Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley College has just completed her editorial work on Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" for the Students' Series of English Classics published by Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, and will now take a rest.

Ambassador Bayard will deliver the annual address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, this autumn.

W. D. Dabney, Solicitor of Claims for the State Department, has been elected Professor of Common and Statute Law at the University of Virginia, to succeed his former instructor, the late Prof. John B. Minor. Mr. Dabney was graduated from the University twenty years ago.

The Rev. Dr. George Cornish, for nearly forty years Professor of Classical Literature and Honorary Librarian of McGill University, died on Aug. 18. He was born at Wootton-under-Edge, England, in 1828.

Prof. Judd, the geologist, who is to succeed Prof. Huxley as Dean of the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has twice been President of the Geological Society, and is the holder of the Wollaston medal, the highest honor a geologist can obtain.

William Austin Dickinson, Treasurer of Amherst College, died on Aug. 16. He had held the office since 1874, his predecessor having been his father, the late Edward Dickinson. Emily Dickinson, the poet, was his sister, and to him were addressed many of the most interesting letters in her published correspondence.

Henry Holt & Co. will issue at once a "Practical German Grammar," by Prof. Calvin Thomas of the University of Michigan.

Ginn & Co. have in preparation a large primary-school reading-chart, prepared by Miss Mary E. Burt and illustrated by Alice Kellogg Tyler, Frederick Freer, Marie K. Lusk, Charles R. Knight and others, many of the pictures being original and the rest copies from Raphael, Corot, Landseer, Reynolds and other masters. It is a very careful attempt to combine the best art and standard reading for the lowest grades of school work. Miss Burt's "Little Nature Studies" is promised in a revised edition from a new set of plates. It is the only first reader that deals entirely with the work of but one author—in this case, John Burroughs.

Notes

A NEW VOLUME of poems by James Russell Lowell is something that we did not expect, and it is with no little pleasure that we learn from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. that they will issue in the fall a volume containing Mr. Lowell's last poems. The portrait which his family consider the best will form the frontispiece. The same firm announces "The Cambridge Browning," a one-volume edition containing every line that Robert Browning wrote.



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—Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s advance announcements for the holidays include, "in response to a general demand," a new and uniform edition of John Burroughs's works, in nine duodecimo volumes. The volumes will contain etched frontispieces, among them several portraits of their author, whose picturesque head lends itself readily to the art of the etcher. The edition is limited to 1000 sets, which will not reach all Mr. Burroughs's admirers.

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton's new "Famous" book, "Some Famous Leaders Among Women."

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. have nearly ready an illustrated edition of De Amicis's "Cuore." Since Miss Hapgood made her translation less than ten years ago, it is said that over 125 editions of the book have appeared in one language or another.

—Stone & Kimball, the Chicago publishers, have issued, in editions of twenty copies, "Hajji Baba of Ispahan," "The Comedies of William Congreve" and "Tristram Shandy," to be followed by Southey's "English Seamen" and "The Works of Robert Burns." The books have been brought out at a nominal price, the aim being to show "what can be done for a little money" by American publishers.

—A fourth translation of Gyp's "Mariage de Chiffon," this one by Mrs. Edward Lees Coffey, has been published by Hurst & Co.

—Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, which is to appear in *The Century* during the coming year beginning with November, is called "Sir George Tressady." The world to which its readers will be introduced is partly industrial and partly that of the English country house. While marked by the serious intention of all Mrs. Ward's novels, it is said to be particularly interesting in its principal situations and entertaining in its pictures of the life of our own day. It is understood that several characters of a former novel will reappear.

—"The Prisoner of Zenda" will be played on Sept. 4, at the Lyceum Theatre, by Mr. E. H. Sothern, who will appear in the triple role of Prince Rudolf, Rudolf Rassendyl and King Rudolf V.

—The Henry O. Shepard Co. of Chicago have just ready an imposing volume called "The People's Bible History," which was published at the suggestion of Mr. G. L. Howe. Dr. Lorimer of Boston is the editor of the book, which contains a long introduction by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Among the contributors are Prof. Sayce, Dean Farrar, Dr. E. E. Hale, W. C. Wilkinson and other well-known theologians and scientists.

—George Augustus Sala is reported to be seriously ill in Brighton, England.

—Mr. Frederick Saunders, Librarian of the Astor Library, celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday on Aug. 13. He was born in London in 1807, and may be considered one of the pioneers in the International Copyright movement, having been sent to this country in 1837 to obtain from Congress some legislation for the protection of English authors against American pirates. His connection with the Astor Library began in 1859.

—Mrs. Burton Harrison is exploring some out-of-the-way corners of Ontario.

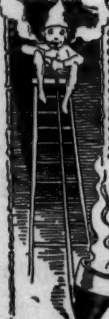
—Paderewski will be the soloist at the first Seidl Society concert in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on Sept. 12. He will be succeeded by Ondricek, the violinist.

—Apropos of the bound volume of *The Critic* for Jan.-June 1895, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:—"The value of this journal to any person who wishes to keep in touch with what goes on in the world of literature cannot be overstated."

—An extended conspiracy to swindle subscription-book publishers has been unearthed by the New York Central Office detectives. Among the firms defrauded are D. Appleton & Co., the Methodist Book Concern, Werner & Co., Maxwell, Sommerville & Co., the Johnson Pub. Co. and Estes & Lauriat. Some of the swindlers obtained positions as subscription-agents with these firms, while others represented subscribers, when necessary. The discovery will probably result in a protective combination among the publishers. Charles T. Dillingham has been robbed of a large number of books by an employee, but has succeeded in recovering his property.

Publications Received

Berger, Francesco. First Steps at the Piano-forte.	Novello, Ewer & Co.
Carver, T. N. Ethical Basis of Distribution and its Application to Taxation.	Phila.: Amer. Acad. of Polit. and Soc. Science.
Davis, Ethel. When Love is Done.	Estes & Lauriat.
Foster, Mary F. Doty Doughty. \$1.	Estes & Lauriat.
Gould, Nat. Only A Commoner. 50c.	George Routledge & Sons.
Meredith, K. M. C. Drumsticks. \$1.	Transatlantic Pub. Co.
Mott, Ed. The Old Settler. \$1.	United States Book Co.
Murray, Alexander S. Manual of Mythology. \$1.25.	Phila.: David McKay.
Oxley, J. M. My Strange Rescue, and Other Stories. \$1.25.	T. Nelson & Co.
Pauer, E. Dictionary of Pianists and Composers for the Piano-forte.	Novello, Ewer & Co.
Richardson, C. F. The Choice of Books. 75c.	Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Royal Natural History, The. Edited by Richard Lydekker. No. 4.	Frederick Warne & Co.
Salleilles, R. Development of the Present Constitution of France.	Amer. Acad. of Polit. and Soc. Science.
Shaw, E. R. Legends of Fire Island Beach. 75c.	Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Story of a Woman's Municipal Campaign, The. Edited by Mrs. T. Williams.	Amer. Acad. of Polit. and Soc. Science.
Tasma. Not Counting the Cost.	D. Appleton & Co.
Warr, George C. W. The Greek Epic. \$1.25.	E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Wishaw, Fred. Boris the Bear Hunter. \$1.25.	T. Nelson & Sons.

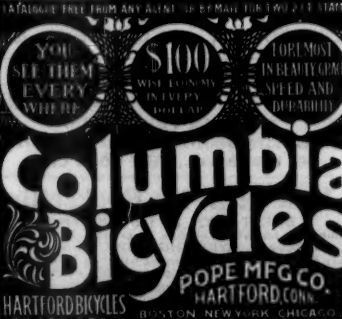


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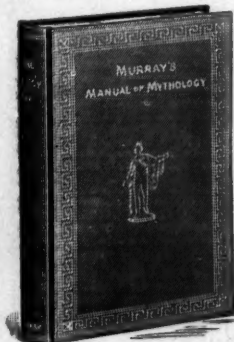
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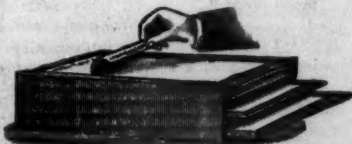
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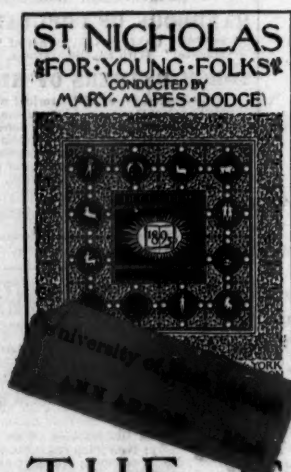
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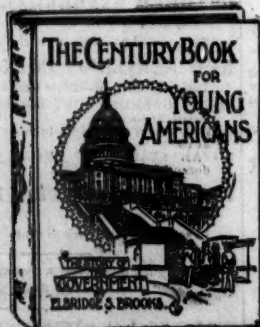
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